

THESIS ON:-

" VARIATIONS IN THE INFERIOR NASAL REGION IN
THE SKULLS OF VARIOUS RACES."

by

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NOTE 1. As regards each group the order is as follows:

- (a) Notes on individual skulls of the group.
- (b) Statement of the general type of inferior nasal region in the group, based on observations made in (a).

Much unnecessary reading will be saved by missing out (a) in each group and beginning at (b).

NOTE 2. At the end of the Thesis is a general summary suggesting factors which are responsible for the variations.

NOTE 3. Where tracings have been available the following measurements have been made, with reference to the Eye - Ear Plane.

- (a) Alveolar Prognathism:- the angle made with the Eye - Ear Plane by a line joining the Prosthion and the Subnasal Point.
- (b) Facial Prognathism (previously known as Nasal Prognathism):- the angle made with the Eye - Ear Plane by a line joining the Prosthion and Nasion. This is a measure of the anterior projection of the Maxilla.
- (c) Nasal Prognathism:- The angle made with the Eye - Ear Plane by a line joining the Nasion to the free margin of the nasal bones.

- NOTE 4. In the diagrams the various lines in the Inferior Nasal Region are numbered as follows.
- (1) ~~(a)~~ This is a line running from the Lateral Nasal margin Anteriorly and medially on the premaxillary region and is the Crista Praenasalis of Klaatsch and others.
If there be more than one such line on each side they are called 1 (a), 1 (b), 1 (c) etc.
- (2) ~~(b)~~ This line begins at the Nasal Spine and runs posteriorly and laterally and is the Paraseptal line of MacAlister.
- (3) ~~(c)~~ This line begins in the mid line from .7 to 1.3 cms. behind the tip of the nasal spine and can usually be traced laterally to the Anterior End of the Inferior Concha. The outer $\frac{1}{3}$ of this line is the "Anterior Dental Eminence" of MacAlister. Under it lies the Anterior Superior Alveolar nerve and vessels, for the Incisor Teeth.
- X This is a line which is rarely present and which runs from the Lateral Nasal margin to the Canine root. Frequently however a line runs from the lateral side of the Nasal wall to the Canine root, such a line is not marked (X).

NOTE 5. In the diagrams the tip of the Nasal Spine is indicated by the lower angle of the *surface* at the upper end of the Intermaxillary Suture.

NOTE 6. When lines (1) and (2) do not meet the space between them I have called the Intermediate area (after Burkitt and Lightoller) and this corresponds to the Sulcus Praenasalis and Fossa Praenasalis of MacAlister.

NOTE 7. The sketch under the notes on each skull is partly diagrammatic. However the distance between the tip of the Nasal Spine and the dotted line indicating the lower edge of the Alveolar surface of the Maxilla may be taken as an indication of the depth of the Alveolar Surface.

Burmese - Chinese - Siamese - Tibetan- Group.

Burmese Skulls.

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XX1. K.2.

Nasal Spine and Intermaxillary Crest are both prominent.

Number of lines in Inferior Nasal Region:- Three.

- (1) From Lateral Nasal margin towards the roots of Central Incisors.
- (2) from Nasal Spine to lateral nasal wall .3 cms. behind lateral nasal margin.
- (3) from .6 cms. behind the nasal spine to the Anterior end of the Inferior Concha.

Shape of lower $\frac{1}{3}$ of lateral nasal margin :- This is rounded and its end approaches the Central Incisor root as line (1)

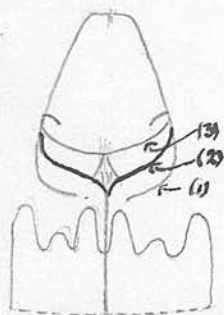
Shape of Inferior Nasal margin:- This is rounded laterally where it is formed by line (1), and sharp medially where formed by line (2). This is a smooth Intermediate Area between (1) and (2). There is a well marked Praenasal Sulcus.

The Alveolar surface is deep and the teeth are large.

Alveolar Prognathism 71° Facial Prognathism 80°

Nasal Prognathism 58° .

XX1 K.2.



XX1. K.3.

The Nasal Spine is large and there is a well marked Intermaxillary crest.

There are two lines in the Inferior Nasal region

(1) from the lateral nasal margin to the Central Incisor root

(2) from the tip of the nasal spine to the lateral margin.

The lateral nasal margin is sharp and approaches the Central Incisor root as (1).

The Inferior Nasal Margin is sharp. There is a small shallow fossa praenasalis.

The alveolar surface is very deep and the teeth are large.

XX1. K.1.

The Nasal Spine is well marked and the Intermaxillary crest is small.

There are 3 lines in the Inferior nasal region

(1) from the lateral margin towards the Central Incisor root.

(2) from the tip of the Spine to meet line (3).
at the lateral nasal wall.

XX1. K 1 (continued)

(3) from the side of the septum .7 cms.

behind the tip of the spine to underneath the Inferior Concha.

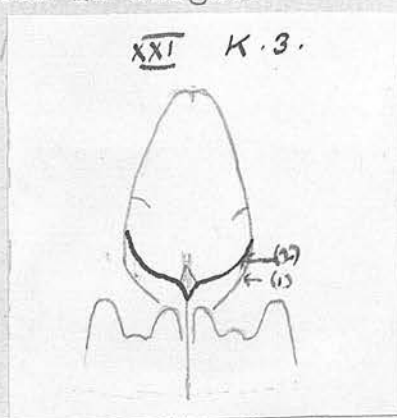
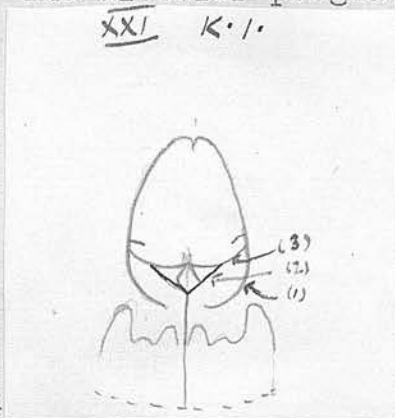
The lower $\frac{1}{3}$ of the Lateral nasal margin is blunt and approaches the Central Incisor root as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp medially and blunt laterally.

There is a small shallow praenasal sulcus.

The Alveolar surface is moderately deep and the teeth are small.

The Alveolar prognathism is slight.



XX1. K 4

The Nasal Spine is very prominent and also the Intermaxillary crest.

There are ~~two~~ ^{three} lines in the Inferior Nasal region. (2) from the tip of the spine fading into the Infero-lateral angle.

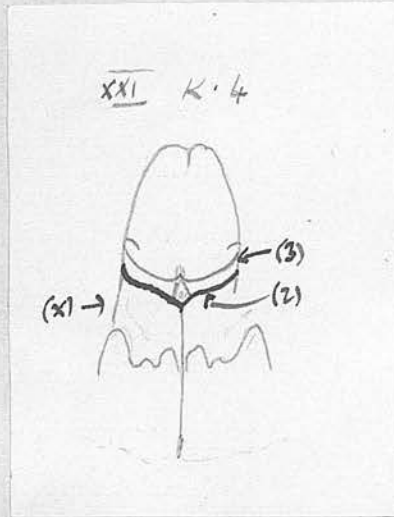
- X. From the lateral nasal margin to the canine root (3) from .7 cms. behind the nasal spine to the inferior concha.

The lower $\frac{1}{3}$ of the lateral nasal margin is rounded and is continued on to the canine root as line X.

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp medially and blunt laterally.

There is a shallow prenasal sulcus.

The Alveolar surface is deep and the teeth are large. There is well marked Alveolar prognathism.



XX1. K.5.

The nasal spine and the Intermaxillary crest are both well marked.

There are three lines in the Inferior Nasal region. One from the lateral margin to the Central Incisor root. Two from the tip of the spine to line 3. Line 3 from .6 cms behind the tip of the spine to underneath the Inferior Concha.

The lower $\frac{1}{3}$ of the lateral nasal margin is rounded and ends over the central incisor root.

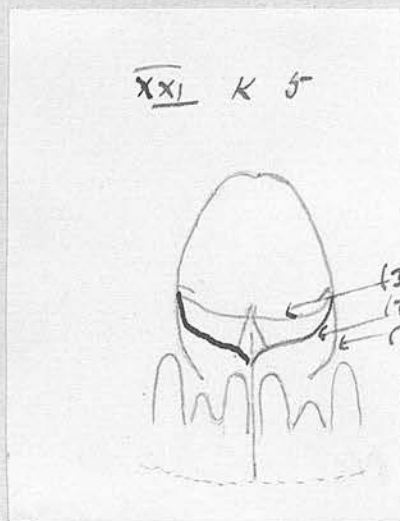
XX1. K5 (continued).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded, it is sharp medially and blunt laterally.

There is a large prenasal sulcus.

The Alveolar surface is moderately deep and the teeth are large.

Alveolar prognathism 72° . Facial prognathism 86° . Nasal prognathism 72° .



XX1. K6.

The nasal spine and the intermaxillary crest are both well marked.

There are two lines in the inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral nasal margin to the central incisor root (2) from the tip of the spine to the inferior concha.

The lower $\frac{1}{3}$ of the lateral nasal margin is rounded and goes mainly to the central incisor root but seems to give branches to the lateral incisor root.

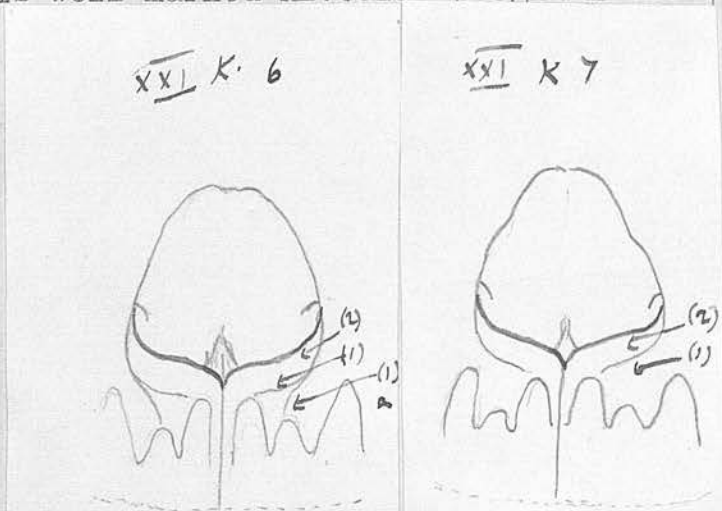
The inferior nasal margin is rounded and irregular.

XX1. K6. (continued)

There is a large prenasal sulcus.

The Alveolar surface is very deep and the teeth are large.

There is well marked Alveolar prognathism.



XX1. K7.

The nasal spine and the intermaxillary crest are both well marked.

There are two lines in the inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin towards the central incisor (2) from the tip of the spine to the inferior concha.

The lower $\frac{1}{3}$ of the lateral nasal margin is rounded and ends over the central incisor as line (1).

The inferior nasal margin is rounded, irregular, broad, and fairly sharp medially. There is a large prenasal sulcus.

The alveolar surface is very deep and the teeth are large. There is definite alveolar prognathism.

XX1. K 8.

The nasal spine and the intermaxillary crest are well marked.

There are two lines in the inferior nasal region (1) from the central incisor to the lateral side of the lateral nasal margin at the infero-lateral angle.

(2) from the tip of the spine to the lateral margin continuing on from there to the inferior concha.

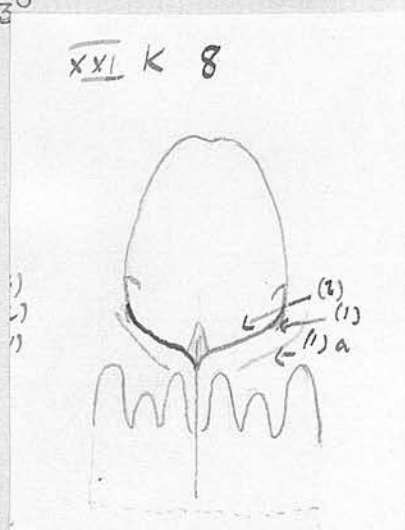
The lower $\frac{1}{3}$ of the lateral nasal margin is sharp and goes to meet line 2.

The inferior nasal margin is sharp.

There is a small prenasal fossa.

The alveolar surface is deep and the teeth are large.

Alveolar prognathism 79° facial prognathism 79° . nasal prognathism 63°



XX1. K9.

The nasal spine and the intermaxillary crest are well marked.

There are five lines in the inferior nasal region.

XX1. K9 (continued).

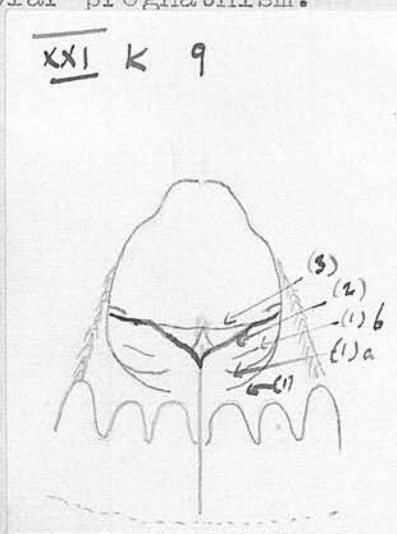
(1) from the infero lateral angle to over central incisor. (1a) from the lateral margin towards the central incisor superior to line (1). (1b) ~~from~~ ^{near} from the lateral nasal margin to above line 2. (2) from the tip of the spine to the inferior concha. (3) from 1 cm. behind the spine to meet line 4.

The lower $\frac{1}{3}$ of the lateral nasal margin is rounded and very irregular and seems to be a thickened bar of bone from the pointed maxillary part of the lateral nasal margin at the level of the inferior concha to the canine root.

The inferior nasal margin is round, irregular and very broad.

There are many prenasal sulci.

The alveolar surface is very deep and the teeth are very large. There is well marked alveolar prognathism.



XXI. K 11.

The nasal spine and the intermaxillary crest are well marked.

There are two lines in the inferior nasal region. (1) from the lateral margin to over the central and lateral incisors.

(2) from the tip of the spine to the inferior concha.

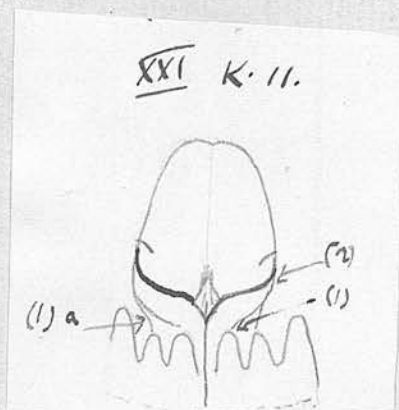
The lower $\frac{1}{3}$ of the lateral nasal margin is blunt and goes to the central and lateral incisors. It also meets line 2.

The inferior nasal margin is sharp especially in its medial half.

There is a very faint prenasal sulcus.

The alveolar surface is deep and the teeth are large.

The alveolar prognathism is slight.



XXI. K 12.

The nasal spine is well marked but the intermaxillary crest is small.

There are two lines in the inferior nasal region (1) from the nasal spine to the infero lateral angle (2) from .7 cms.

XX1. K 12 (continued)

behind the spine to the inferior concha.

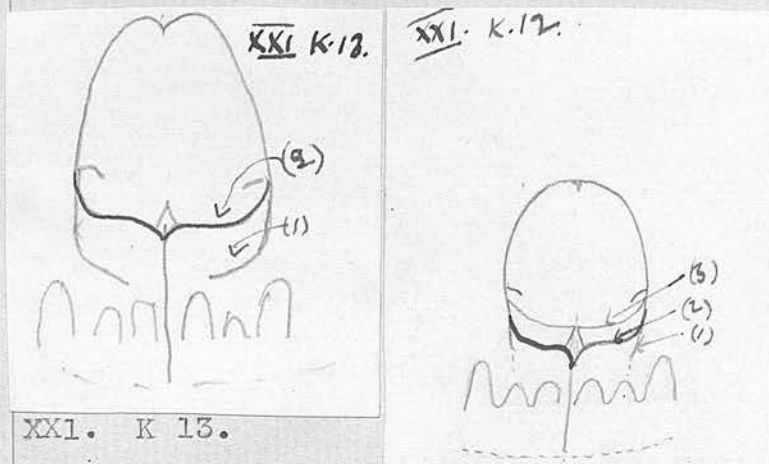
The lower $\frac{1}{3}$ of the lateral nasal margin is sharp and continues on towards the lateral incisor.

The inferior nasal margin is sharp.

There is no prenasal sulcus or fossa.

The alveolar surface is moderately deep and the teeth are moderately large.

The alveolar prognathism is slight.



XX1. K 13.

The nasal spine is well marked and the intermaxillary crest is small.

There are two lines in the inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin towards the central incisor (2) from the tip of the spine to the inferior concha.

The lower $\frac{1}{3}$ of the lateral nasal margin is sharp, separated by a sulcus from line 2 and ends above the central incisor as line 1. The inferior nasal margin is sharp medially and round laterally. Prenasal sulcus is small. The alveolar surface is deep and

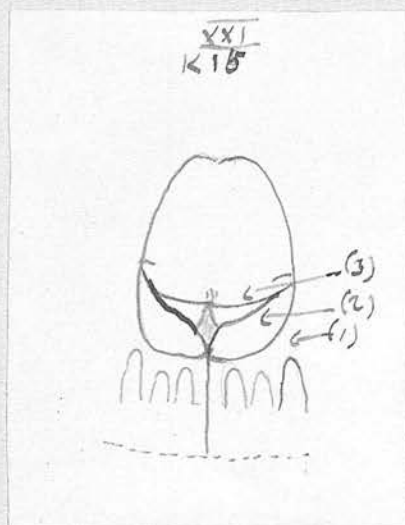
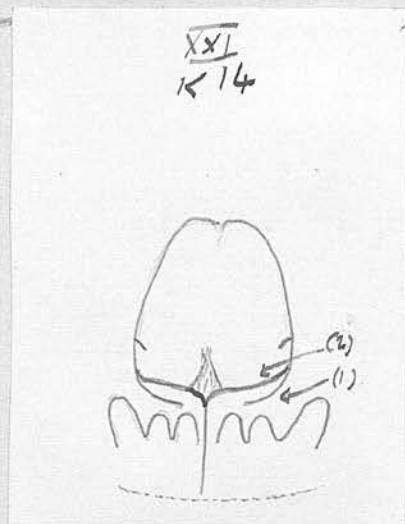
the ~~teeth~~ are large. Alveolar Prognathism 87° Facial Prognathism 87° Nasal Prognathism 64° .

XXI. K.14. The nasal spine is well marked but the Intermaxillary suture is a sulcus and not a crest. There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral nasal margin to above the Central Incisor (2) from the spine to the lateral wall. The lower $1/3$ of the lateral nasal margin is rounded and ends over the central incisor. The Inferior nasal margin is sharp medially and blunt laterally. There is a definite praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is deep and the teeth are large. There is definite alveolar prognathism.

XXI. K.15. The nasal spine and the Intermaxillary crest are well marked.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to the Central Incisor root (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha (3) from .8 cms. behind the top of the spine to meet line (2). The lower $1/3$ of the lateral nasal margin is rounded ending in line (1) and separated from line (2) by a definite praenasal sulcus.

The Inferior nasal margin is narrow, rounded and



XXI. K.15 (continued)

irregular. The praenasal sulcus is deep.

The alveolar surface is deep and the teeth are large but narrow. There is definite alveolar prognathism.

XXI. K.16. The nasal spine and Intermaxillary crest are well marked.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region (X) from the lateral margin to the canine root (1) an indefinite line from the lateral margin towards the central Incisor (2) from the spine to the Infero-lateral angle (3) from .7 cms. behind the spine to the Inferior Concha.

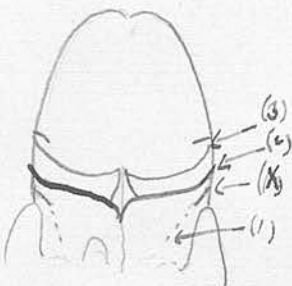
The lower 1/3 of the lateral nasal margin is rounded and ends in lines (X) and (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded and indefinite. The praenasal sulcus is small. The alveolar surface is deep and the teeth are large. The alveolar prognathism is marked.

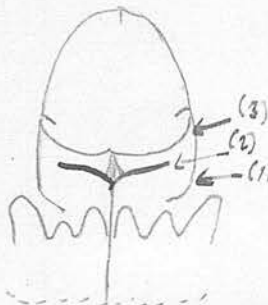
XXI. K.17. The nasal spine is well marked but the Intermaxillary suture is a sulcus.

There are three lines in the Inferior region (1) from the lateral nasal margin towards the lateral Incisor (2) from the tip of the spine fading away laterally (3) from .6 cms. behind the spine to the Inferior Concha.

XXI. K.16



XXI K 17



XX1. K.17 (continued)

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral nasal margin is sharp until it becomes line (1) which is rounded.

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded.

There is a well marked praenasal sulcus.

The alveolar surface is deep and the teeth are very large. There is definite alveolar prognathism.

XX1. K.18. The nasal spine and the Intermaxillary crest are well marked.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to over the Central Incisor (2) from the tip of the spine fading away towards the Infero-lateral angle (3) from .8 cms. behind the tip of the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral nasal margin is rounded and ends as line (1).

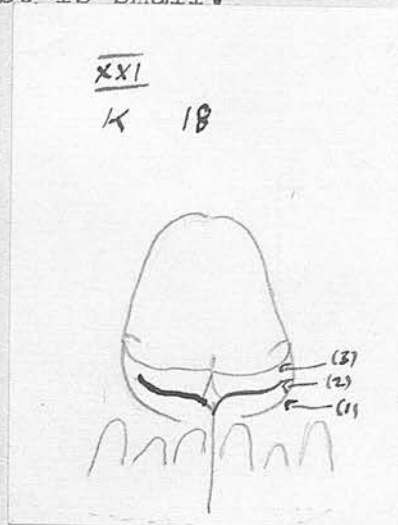
The Inferior nasal margin is sharp medially and blunt laterally. There is a definite Praenasal sulcus.

The alveolar surface is deep and the teeth are large.

There is definite alveolar prognathism.

XX1. K.19.

The nasal is well marked and the Intermaxillary crest is small.



XXI. K.19 (continued).

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region

(1) from the lateral margin to meet line (2) on the left side and to end over the central Incisor on the right side (2) from the tip of the spine to the Inferior Concha (3) from .7 cms. behind the tip of the spine to meet line (2).

The lower $\frac{1}{3}$ of the lateral nasal margin is sharp and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp except in its lateral $\frac{1}{3}$ of the right side.

There is a definite praenasal sulcus.

The alveolar surface is narrow and the teeth are large. The alveolar prognathism is moderate.

XXI. K.21. The nasal spine is well marked and the Intermaxillary crest is small.

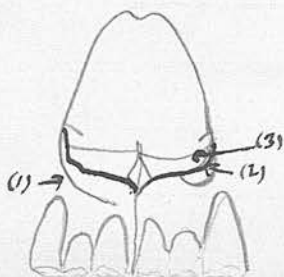
There are four lines in the Inferior nasal region

(X) from the lateral margin to the canine root.

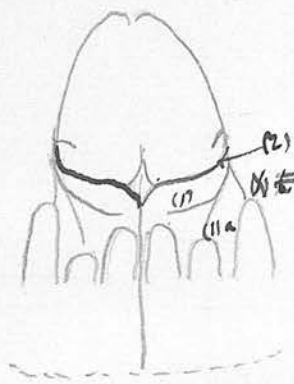
(1a) from the lateral margin towards the lateral Incisor (1) from the lateral margin to over the central Incisor (2) from the tip of the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $\frac{1}{3}$ of the lateral nasal margin is rounded and ends as lines (X) (1a) and (1)

XXI
K 19



XXI
K 21



XXI. K.21. (continued)

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp medially and rounded laterally. There is a definite praenasal sulcus.

The alveolar surface is very deep and the teeth are large. The alveolar prognathism is marked.

XXI. K.20. The nasal spine is well marked but the Intermaxillary suture is a sulcus.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to the central incisor but meeting line (2) from the tip of the spine to the lateral margin (3) from .7 cms. behind the tip of the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral nasal margin is sharp and ends as line (1).

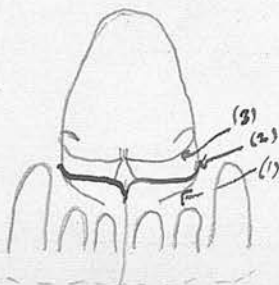
The Inferior nasal margin is sharp.

The alveolar surface is narrow and the teeth are large. The alveolar prognathism is marked.

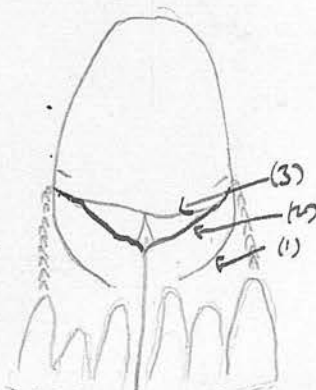
XXI. K.22. The nasal spine and the Intermaxillary crest are well marked.

There are four lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin towards the Central Incisor (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha (3) from .8 cms. behind the tip of the spine to meet line (2) on

XXI
K 20



XXI K 22



XX1. K 22. (continued).

the nasal floor (1a) canine root to lateral side of lateral margin.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral nasal margin is rounded and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp medially and rounded laterally.

There is a well marked praenasal sulcus.

The alveolar surface is very deep and the teeth are large. The alveolar prognathism is well marked.

XX1. K.24. The nasal spine is well marked and the Intermaxillary crest is small.

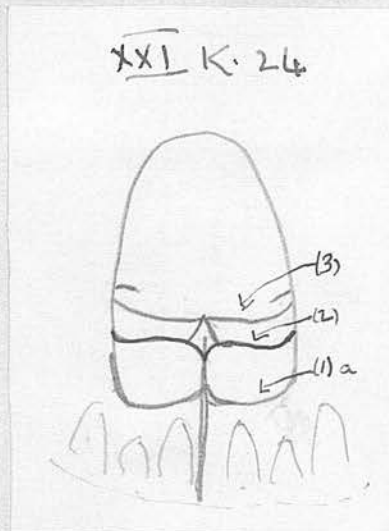
There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region
(1) from the lateral margin to the base of the spine
(2) from the tip of the spine to the lateral margin
(3) from ~~the~~ .9 cms. behind the tip of the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral nasal margin is sharp.

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp.

There is no sulcus. The alveolar surface is deep and the teeth are large.

There is very slight alveolar prognathism.



XXI. K.25. The nasal spine is well marked and the Intermaxillary crest is small.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region
(1) from the lateral margin to over the Central Incisor
(2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha (3) from the
1.2 cms. behind the spine to the Inferior Concha.
The lower $\frac{1}{3}$ of the lateral nasal margin is rounded and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp medially and rounded laterally.

There is a definite praenasal sulcus.

The alveolar surface is deep and the teeth are moderately large. The alveolar prognathism is marked.

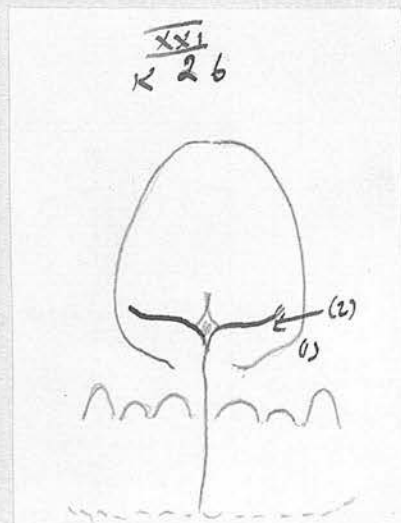
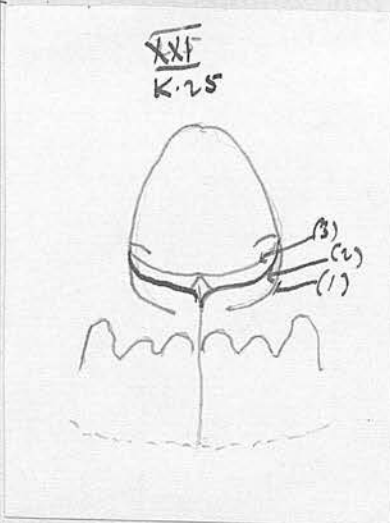
XXI. K.26. The nasal spine is well marked and the Intermaxillary suture is a sulcus.

There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region
(1) from the lateral margin towards the Central Incisor root (2) from the spine towards, but not reaching, the lateral wall.

The lower $\frac{1}{3}$ of the lateral nasal margin is rounded and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is blunt and rounded.

There is a wide praenasal sulcus.



XXI. K.26 (continued).

The alveolar surface is very deep and the teeth are large. The alveolar prognathism is well marked.

XXI. K.27. The nasal spine is well marked and the Intermaxillary crest is small.

There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to the Intermaxillary crest at the base of the spine (2) from .8 cms. behind the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower 1/3 of the lateral nasal margin is rounded and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded.

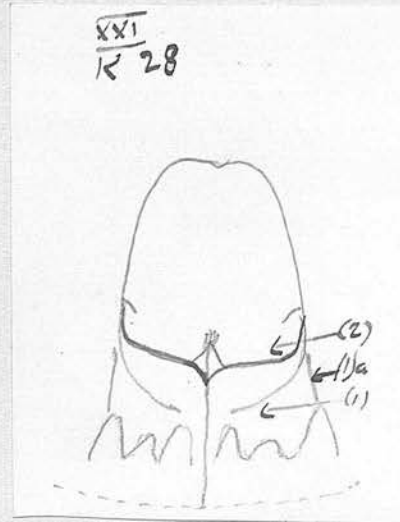
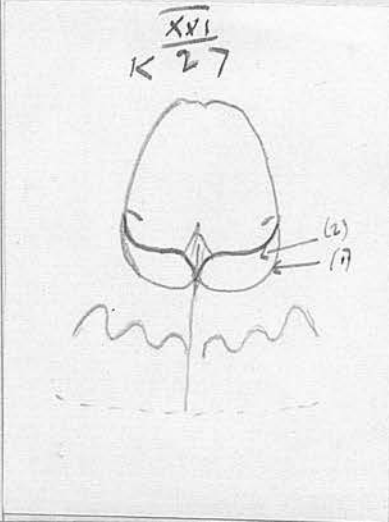
There is a definite praenasal fossa.

The alveolar surface is very deep and the teeth are large. There is marked alveolar prognathism.

XXI. K.28. The nasal spine and the Intermaxillary crest are both well marked.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region.

(1a) from the lateral side of the lateral nasal margin to the canine root (1) from the lateral margin towards the Central Incisor (2) from the tip of the spine to the Infero-lateral angle and thence to the Inferior Concha.



XX1. K.28 (continued)

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral nasal margin is rounded and ends as lines (1a) and (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp medially and rounded laterally.

There is a definite praenasal sulcus.

The alveolar surface is very deep and the teeth are very large.

There is very marked alveolar prognathism.

XX1. K.29. The nasal spine and the Intermaxillary crest are well marked.

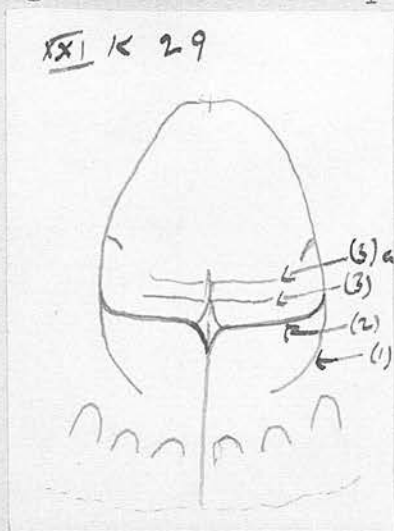
There are four lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin towards the lateral incisor (2) from the spine to the lateral wall (3) from ~~the~~ .8 cms. behind the spine to the lateral part of the nasal floor (3a) from 1.2 cms. behind the spine to end on the nasal floor near the lateral wall.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral nasal margin is rounded and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp except where line (2) reaches the lateral nasal wall.

There is well marked praenasal sulcus.

The alveolar surface is very deep and the teeth are large. The alveolar prognathism is marked.



XX1. K.30. The nasal spine is well marked and the Intermaxillary suture is a sulcus.

There are four lines in the Inferior nasal region

(1) from the lateral margin towards the Central

Incisor (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha

(3) from .9 cms. behind the spine to meet line (2)

(4) from the nasal bone along the lateral side of the lateral margin to the canine root.

The lower $\frac{1}{3}$ of the lateral nasal margin is rounded and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded.

There is a definite praenasal sulcus.

The alveolar surface is moderately deep and the teeth are large. There is definite alveolar prognathism.

XX1. K.31.

The nasal spine is large and the Intermaxillary crest is small.

There are four lines in the Inferior nasal region

(X) from the lateral margin to the canine root (1)

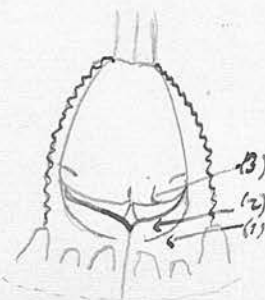
from the lateral margin towards the central and

lateral incisors accompanied by a vascular meeting (2)

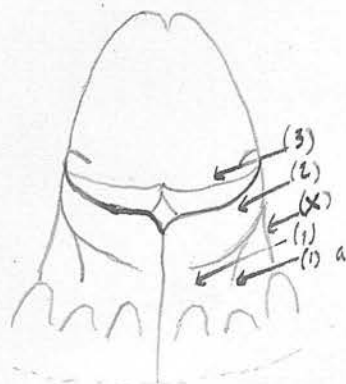
from the spine to the Inferior Concha (3) from .7 cms.

behind the spine to meet line (2).

XX1
K 30



XX1 K 31



XX1. K.31 (continued)

The lower 1/3 of the lateral margin is sharp and ends as lines (X) and (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded.

There is a definite sulcus. The Alveolar surface is very deep, and the teeth are small. There is definite alveolar prognathism.

XX1. K.32. The nasal spine and the Intermaxillary crest are well marked.

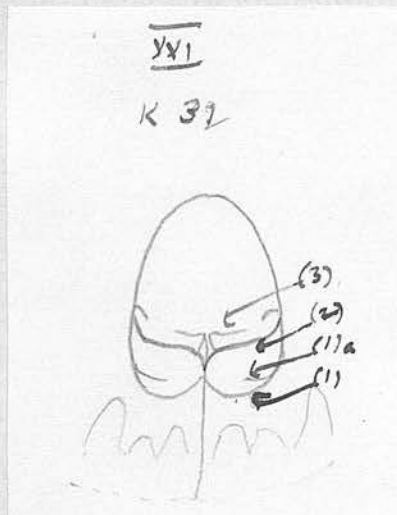
There are four lines in the Inferior nasal region

- (1) from the lateral margin to the Intermaxillary suture at the base of the spine (1a) from the lateral margin, superior to (1) to end in the Praenasal fossa (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha (3) from .8 cms. behind the spine to end on the nasal floor. The lower 1/3 of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as lines (1) and 1a).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp medially and rounded laterally.

There is a definite Praenasal fossa.

The alveolar surface is very deep and the teeth are large. The alveolar prognathism is marked.



SECTION (b)

The alveolar surface is very deep in 12 crania
(3.6.7.9.21. 22. 26. 27. 28. 29. 31. 32).

The alveolar surface is deep or moderately deep in
16 skulls (2.4.8.11.13.14.16.17.18.24.25. 1.5.12.15.
30).

The alveolar surface is narrow in 2 skulls (19. 20).

Line (1) is present as a single line going towards the
Central Incisor root in 17 skulls.

Line (1) is a branched line in 5 skulls.

In 3 skulls it reaches the base of the spine as line
(1a) (27. 32. 15).

It is absent in K.4 where there is a definite line(X).

As regards line (X) this is present in four skulls.

The line from the lateral side of the lateral nasal
margin to the canine root is present in 4 skulls in
all of which the alveolar surface is very deep.

Line (2) is present in all the skulls of the group.

It reaches the Inferior Concha in 17 of the group.

It ends on the lateral wall below the Inferior Concha
in 8 skulls, and in the remainder it does not reach
the lateral wall.

Line (3) is present in 18 of the 30 skulls examined
but is rudimentary in two of that number.

The nasal spine is well marked in all the skulls,
but is especially prominent in 3 (3.1.4.)

The teeth are small in K 31 and large in the rest.

The average measurements for the group are:-

Facial Prognathism		83°
Alveolar	"	77°
Nasal	"	64°

There are a number of extraordinary skulls in the group.

Whereas the typical skull of the group has three lines in the Inferior nasal region, viz.

(1) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor

(2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha

(3) from .7 cms. behind the spine to meet line (2) at the Inferior Concha, one finds no less than five lines in K.9. This skull has also a deep alveolar surface, a moderate degree of alveolar prognathism and a well marked nasal spine.

K. 21 and 31. have also five lines in the Inferior nasal region including a definite line (X).

K30 is unusual in having a "secondary" lateral nasal margin. The true lateral margin is rather inverted towards the nasal cavity while the secondary one runs from the Naso-maxillary suture parallel and anterior to the true lateral margin and ends at the canine root otherwise it resembles the others of the group. As a rule the Inferior margin of the nose is moderately sharp medially where it is formed by line (2) and rounded laterally where it is formed by the Intermediate area.

In six skulls, however, (3.8.11.12.20.24) the Inferior nasal margin is sharp and in these lines (1) and (2) meet near the Infero-lateral angle of the Apertura Pyriformis.

Subsequent to meeting line (1), line (2), continues on towards the Inferior Concha in (8.11.12) while in

(3.20.24) it does not proceed further than the Infero-lateral angle.

Thus in these Burmese skulls though the Inferior nasal margin is usually rounded off laterally, when the margin is sharp it is formed the union of lines (1) and (2) in the proportion of $1/3$ and $2/3$ respectively. The Intermediate area varies considerably. It is absent in those skulls in which lines (1) and (2) meet.

Line (2) is nearly always a well marked line and the Intermediate area is well marked off when line (1) is prominent and less definite when, as in most cases, line (1) is a rounded line. The width of the Intermediate area also varies greatly. It is narrower at its lateral part where line (2) approaches the Infero-lateral angle than when this line goes to the Inferior Concha or the lateral wall immediately inferior to the Inferior Concha.

SIAMESE CRANIA.

XX11. A1. The nasal spine and the Intermaxillary crest are both well marked.

There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin towards the Central Incisor (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral nasal margin is sharp and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp. (1) and (2) almost meet in its lateral $1/3$.

There is a very small praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is narrow and the teeth are of moderate size. The alveolar prognathism is slight.

XX11. A2. The nasal spine is large and the Intermaxillary suture is a sulcus.

There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin towards the Central Incisor (2) from the spine to the lateral nasal wall.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral nasal margin is rounded and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp medially and rounded laterally.

There is a small Praenasal Sulcus. The alveolar surface is narrow and the teeth are small. There is slight alveolar Prognathism.

XX11. A3. The nasal spine and the Intermaxillary crest are large.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin towards the Central Incisor

(2) from the spine to meet line (3) at the middle of the Inferior nasal margin. (3) from .7 cms. behind the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral nasal margin is rounded and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp medially and laterally and rounded in between.

There is a very small Praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is very deep and the teeth are large.

There is marked alveolar Prognathism.

XX11. A4. The nasal spine is large and the Inter-maxillary suture is a sulcus.

There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region (1a) from the lateral side of the lateral nasal margin towards the Central Incisor root (2) from the spine to the point where the lateral nasal margin stops short.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral nasal margin stops short at the Infero-lateral angle.

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded.

There is a definite praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is moderately deep and is orthognathous.

XX11. A6. ~~There~~ is no nasal spine and the Inter-maxillary suture is a sulcus.

There are no definite lines in the Inferior nasal region, except a faint ridge from the lateral nasal margin towards the lateral incisor.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral nasal margin is rounded and inverted.

The Inferior nasal margin is indefinite and indistinct.

XX11. A6 (continued).

There is no definite praenasal sulcus or fossa.

The alveolar surface is deep and slightly prognathous and the teeth are of moderate size.

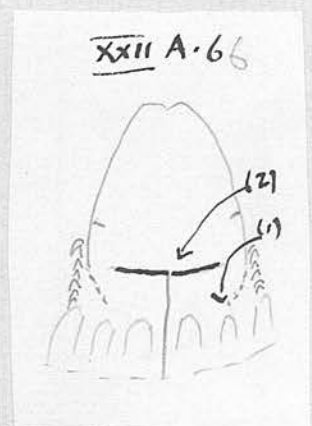
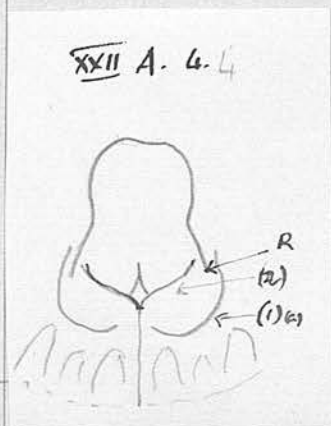
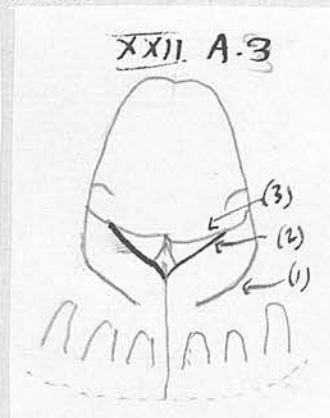
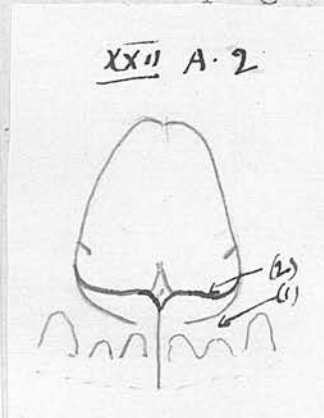
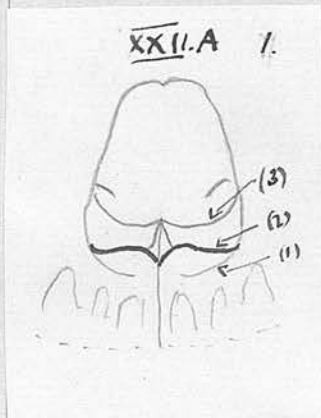
XX11. A7. The nasal spine and the Intermaxillary crest are both large.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral nasal margin towards the Central Incisor but meeting line (2) on its way there (2) from the spine to meet line (1). (3) from .8 cms. behind the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower 1/3 of the lateral nasal is sharp and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp and formed by the union of lines (1) and (2).

There is no Praenasal fossa or sulcus. The alveolar surface is moderately deep, the teeth are large, and there is definite alveolar prognathism.



SECTION B. SIAMESE.

There are six Siamese skulls (1.2.3.4.6.7.)

Alveolar surface is narrow in 1 and 2

moderately deep in 4 and 7

deep in (6)

very deep in (3).

As regards line (1) this is present in all but No.4

where lateral margin stops short at Infero-lateral

angle of the nose. Line (1) is badly marked and

only just traceable in (6). In no case does it reach

the base of the spine or the Intermaxillary suture.

In skull (4) line (2) fades away just before it

reaches the point where the lateral margin stops and

in skull 6 there are no well marked lines and (2) can

only just be traced towards the Infero-lateral angle.

Line 2 does not reach the Inferior Concha in any of

the skulls. In 1 and 2 it reaches the lateral wall

just behind the lateral margin .

In A 7 it meets line (1).

In A 3 it meets line (3).

Line 3 is only present in skulls 3 and 7.

The spine is large in all but No. 6 in which no spine
is present.

In none of the skulls is the alveolar prognathism
marked.

TIBETAN CRANIA.

XXIV. A.2.

The nasal spine and the Intermaxillary crest are well marked.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region (1a). (1) from the lateral nasal margin towards the central incisor (2) from the spine to the lateral nasal wall (3) from .8 cms. behind the spine to the lateral wall.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral nasal margin is blunt and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is blunt.

There is a definite Praenasal Sulcus. The alveolar surface is very deep and orthognathous and the teeth are large.

XXIV. A3.

The nasal spine is small and the Intermaxillary crest is well marked.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin towards the Central Incisor (2) from the spine to the lateral nasal wall (3) from .9 cms. behind the spine to meet line (2) at lateral wall.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral nasal margin is rounded and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is blunt. Line (2) is in front of the nasal floor.

There is a large praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is very deep and the teeth are large.

There is very marked alveolar Prognathism.

XXIV. A 4.

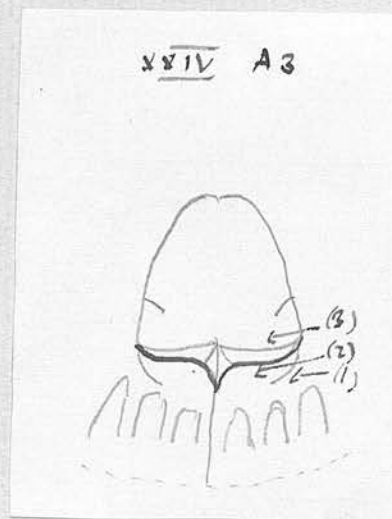
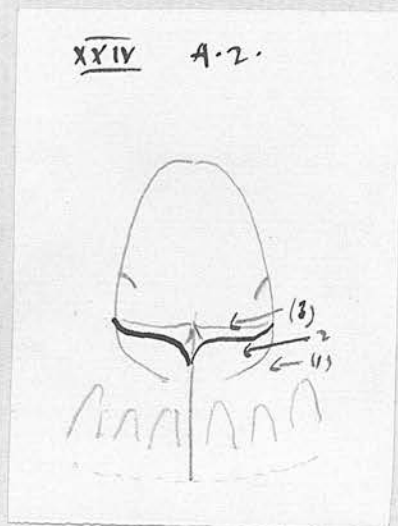
There is a well marked nasal spine and a small Intermaxillary crest.

There are three lines in Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin towards the lateral incisor (2) from the spine to the lateral wall (3) from .7 cms. behind the spine to meet line (2).

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral nasal margin is sharp and ends as line (1) and a branch towards the central incisor root.

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded.

There is a large Praenasal Sulcus. The alveolar surface is moderately deep, and orthognathous and the teeth are small.



Section B.

TIBETANS.

3 Skulls.

2 very deep (2 and 3). (4) moderately deep.

Line one is present in all three ending over the lateral Incisor in (2) the lateral incisor in (3) and over both in (4).

Line 2 this ends laterally on the lateral nasal wall just posterior to the lateral nasal margin.

Line 3 present in the 3 skulls and ending in the same place in each, viz., lateral wall just behind lateral margin and just superior to end of (2) same distance below the Inferior Concha.

The spine is large in 2 and 4, and small in (3) which has a greater alveolar prognathism than the other two.

CHINESE. CRANIA.

XXIV. B 2.

The nasal spine and the Intermaxillary crest are large.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to the Intermaxillary crest at the base of the spine to meet line (2).

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral nasal margin is sharp and trenchant and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp.

There is a small Praenasal fossa. The alveolar surface is moderately deep and the teeth are large.

Alveolar Prognathism 83° Facial Prognathism 83°

Nasal Prognathism 78° .

XXIV. B.5. The nasal spine and the Intermaxillary crest are both well marked.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to over the Central Incisor (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha (1a) from the lateral side of the lateral nasal margin to the canine root.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral nasal margin is sharp and ends as line (1). The Inferior nasal margin is sharp and is formed by line (2). There is a large Praenasal Sulcus. The alveolar surface is deep and the teeth are large. Alveolar Prognathism 62°
Facial Prognathism 79° Nasal Prognathism 64° .

XXIV. B.2.



XXIV. B.7. The nasal spine and the Intermaxillary crest are large.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin towards the Central Incisor (2) from the spine to meet line (1) and then to meet line (3) at the Infero-lateral angle (3) from .6 cms. behind the spine to the Inferior concha.

The lower $\frac{1}{3}$ of the lateral nasal margin is sharp and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp and is formed by the union of (1) and (2).

There is a small Praenasal Sulcus. The alveolar surface is moderately deep and very slightly prognathous, and the teeth are large.

XXIV. B.8. The nasal spine and the Intermaxillary crest are large.

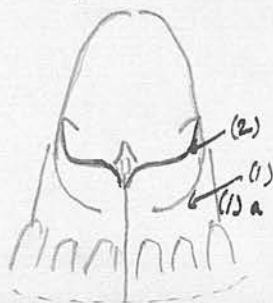
There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin towards the lateral incisor (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $\frac{1}{3}$ of the lateral nasal margin is sharp and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp medially and rounded laterally.

There is a large praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is deep and the teeth are large. There is marked alveolar prognathism.

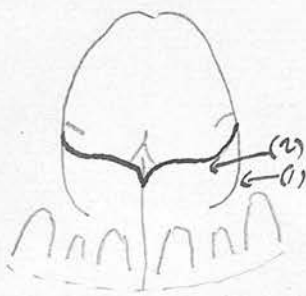
XXIV. B. 5.



XXIV B. 7.



XXIV. B. 8.



XXIV. B.9. The nasal spine is large and also the Intermaxillary crest.

There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to over the Central Incisor (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral nasal margin is sharp and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is narrow. It is sharp medially and rounded laterally.

There is a large Praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is narrow and orthognathous and the teeth are small.

XXIV. B.10. The nasal/spine and the Intermaxillary crest are large.

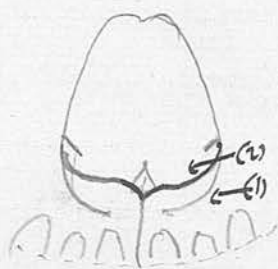
There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to over the Central Incisor (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral nasal margin is sharp and ends as line (1).

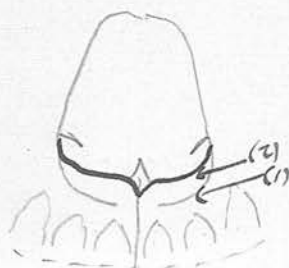
The Inferior nasal margin is sharp medially and rounded laterally. There is a well marked Praenasal Sulcus.

The alveolar surface is narrow and slightly prognathous and the teeth are small.

XXIV B. 9.



XXIV B. 10.



XXIV. B15. The nasal spine and the Intermaxillary crest are large.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin towards the Central Incisor but meeting line (2) on its way there (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha (3) from .7 cms. behind the spine to meet line (2) near the Infero-lateral angle.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral nasal margin is sharp and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp except where (1) and (2) meet.

The alveolar surface is deep and prognathous and the teeth are large.

XXIV. B.16. The nasal spine and the Intermaxillary crest are large.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin towards the Central Incisor but meeting line (2) on the left side (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha (3) from .6 cms. behind the spine to meet line (2).

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral nasal margin is sharp and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp medially and rounded where (1) and (2) meet. There is a small praenasal fossa on the left side. The alveolar surface is deep and the teeth are of moderate size.

Alveolar prognathism 75° facial prognathism 85°

Nasal Prognathism 69° .

XXIV. B.17.

The nasal spine and the Intermaxillary crest are large.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region

(1) from the lateral margin towards the Central Incisor (2) from the spine to the lateral nasal wall (3) from .8 cms. behind the spine to meet line (2) at the Infero-lateral angle.

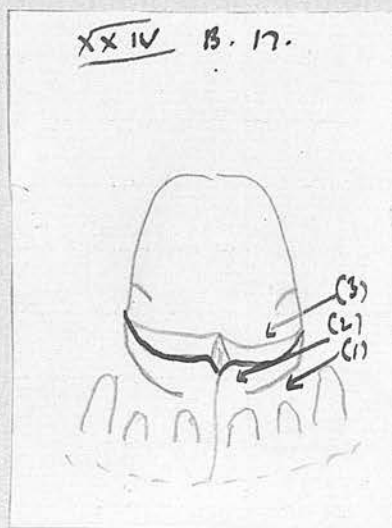
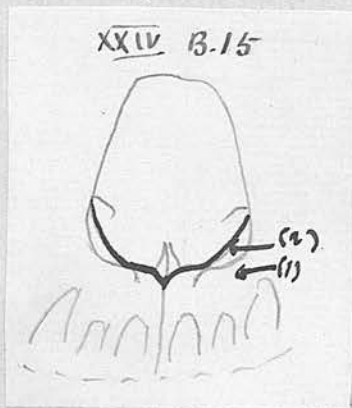
The lower $\frac{1}{3}$ of the lateral nasal margin is sharp above but rounded where it becomes line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp medially but rounded laterally.

There is a large praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is deep and the teeth are large.

Alveolar Prognathism 80° Facial Prognathism 84°

Nasal Prognathism 62° .



Section B. CHINESE.

There are 9 Chinese skulls (XXIV. B. 2.5.7.8.9.10. 15. 16.17.)

Two have a narrow alveolar surface (9 & 10).

Two have a moderately deep " " (2 & 7)

Five have a deep alveolar " (5.8.15.16.17)

As regards line (1) This is present as a single line running from the lateral nasal margin to over the Central Incisor in all but No. 2 (a moderately deep one) in which it reaches the Intermaxillary Suture at the base of the spine.

In No.5 (with a deep alveolar surface) there is a line running from the lateral side of the lateral nasal margin to the canine tooth. This is not present in the other eight.

In the whole Burmese- Chinese- Siamese - Tibetan Group. This line is only present in skulls with a deep alveolar surface.

The same remark applies to the line (X) when present.

Line 2 This is present in all the skulls and goes to the Inferior Concha in six of the skulls viz. (5. 8. 9. 10.13.16) in two (15 & 16) of which it meets line (1); the lateral $\frac{1}{3}$ of the lower nasal margin on its way to the Inferior Concha.

In the remaining 3 skulls (2.3.17) line (2) reaches the lateral wall but not the Inferior Concha.

In 15. 16. 7 line (2) meets line (1) in the lateral $\frac{1}{3}$ of the lower nasal margin which margin in these skulls is therefore sharp. This condition is only unilateral in No. 16.

Line (3) is present in in 2.7.15.16.17 and in only one of these (No.7) does it reach the Inferior Concha. In the other four it meets line (2) before the latter reaches the lateral nasal wall.

In 5.8.9.10 line (3) is absent.

The lower margin of the nose, except in 7.15.and 16 is sharp medially where it is formed by line (2) and blunt laterally where there is an intermediate area. The proportions formed by each two are $\frac{2}{3}$ line 2 and $\frac{1}{3}$ Intermediate, any variation is in the direction of diminishing the Intermediate area.

The following measurements have been taken with regard to the group -

No. 2	73° Nasal	83° Alveolar	83° Facial
5	64°	62°	79°
16	69°	75°	85°
17	<u>62°</u>	<u>84°</u>	<u>80°</u>
Average	67	76	82

The spine is smaller in No.5 than in the others of the group.

Burmese - Chinese - Siamese-

Tibetan Group.

The average measurements for the group are with
reference to Eye Ear Plane

Facial Prognathism		82°
Alveolar	"	77°
Nasal	"	66°

In the typical skull of the group the alveolar surface
is deep and the teeth are large.

Line 3 is present and meets line 2 just under the
Inferior Concha.

Line (2) is present and goes to the Inferior Concha.

Line (1) is present and goes towards the Central
Incisor.

The Intermediate area occupies usually the lateral $\frac{1}{3}$
or $\frac{1}{4}$ of the Inferior Nasal margin, the rest of which
is formed by line (2).

The spine is well marked in the typical skull and the
Intermediary suture is present as a crest.

MALAY CRANIA.

XXII. C.1.

The nasal spine is large and also the Intermaxillary crest.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral nasal margin to the lateral incisor (2) from the spine to the Infero-lateral angle (3) from 8 cms. behind the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral nasal margin is rounded and ends as line (1) but also sends as well faint ridge to the canine root.

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp medially and rounded laterally.

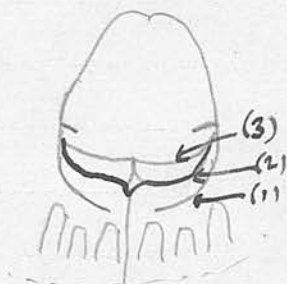
There is a large Praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is moderately deep and prognathous and the teeth are large.

XXII. C.2. The nasal spine and the Intermaxillary crest are large.

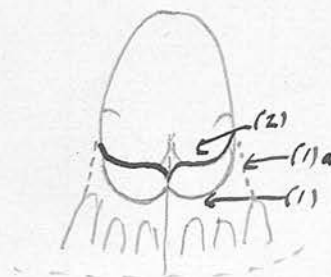
There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region (x) from the lateral margin to the Canine root (1) from the lateral margin to the Intermaxillary suture at the base of the spine. (2) from the spine to the lateral nasal wall.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral nasal margin is rounded and rather inverted and ends as lines (x) and (1).

XXII C.1



XXII C.2



XX11. C.2 (continued)

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp medially and rounded laterally.

There is a large praenasal fossa. The alveolar surface is moderately deep and prognathous and the teeth are of moderate size.

XX11. C.4. The nasal spine and the Intermaxillary crest are large.

There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral nasal margin towards the central Incisor (2) from the spine to the Inferior concha but almost meeting line (1) near the Infero-lateral angle.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral nasal margin is sharp.

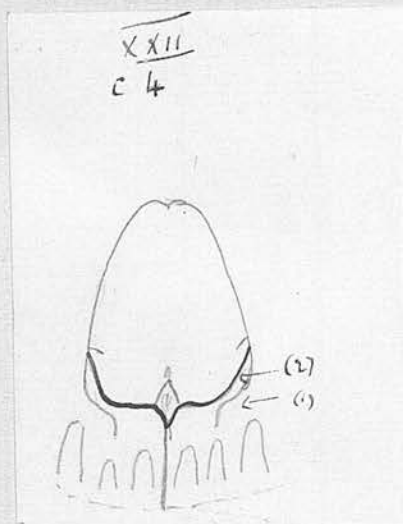
The Inferior nasal margin is sharp and formed mainly by line (2).

There is a very small Praenasal sulcus.

The alveolar surface is deep and the teeth are large.

Alveolar Prognathism 80° Facial Prognathism 81°

Nasal Prognathism 67° .



XX11. C.5. The nasal spine and the Intermaxillary crest are large.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to over the lateral incisor (2) from the spine to meet line (3) .4 cms. below the Inferior Concha. (3) from 1.3 cms. behind the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral nasal margin is rounded and ends as line (1) which is indistinct.

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded.

There is a large praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is moderately deep and the teeth are large.

Alveolar Prognathism 68° Facial Prognathism 80°

Nasal Prognathism 68° .

XX11. C.13. The nasal spine and the Intermaxillary crest are large.

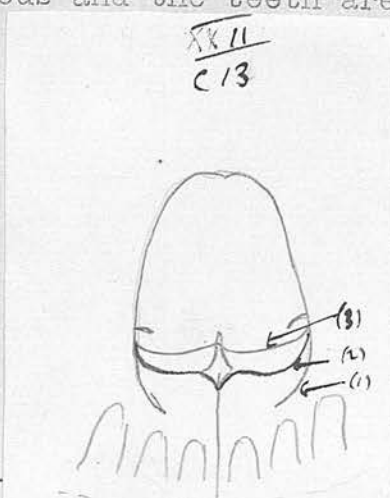
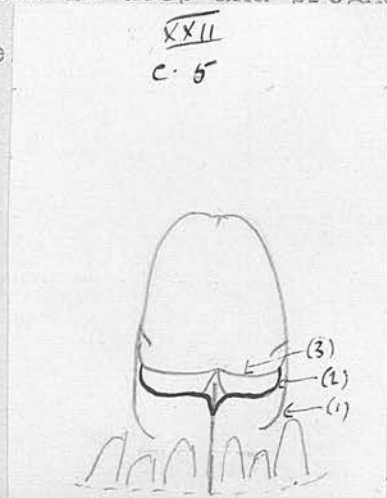
There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin towards the Central Incisor (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha (3) from .6 cms. behind the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral nasal margin is sharp.

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp and formed by (2)

There is a small Praenasal Sulcus. The alveolar surface is deep and prognathous and the teeth are

large



XXII. C.17. The nasal spine and the Intermaxillary crest are large.

There are four lines in the Inferior nasal region
(x) from the lateral side of the lateral nasal margin
to the Canine root (1) from the lateral margin to the
Central Incisor (2) from the spine to line (3).
(3) from .8 cms. behind the spine to the Inferior
Concha.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral nasal margin is rounded
and ends as line (1) which almost reaches the base of
the spine.

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded.

There is a large Praenasal sulcus. The alveolar
surface is moderately deep and the teeth are large.

Alveolar Prognathism 66° Facial Prognathism 81°

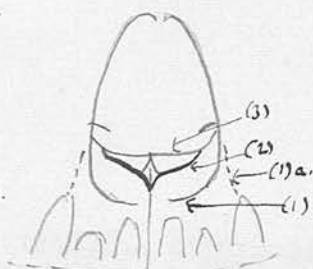
Nasal Prognathism 81° .

XXII. C.24. The nasal spine is large and the Inter-
maxillary crest is small.

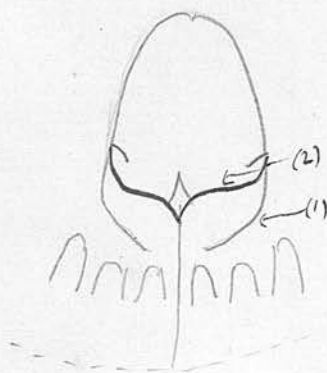
There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region (1)
from the lateral margin to over the Central Incisor
(2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral nasal margin is sharp
and ends as line (1).

XXII
C.17.



XXII C.24



XX11. C.24 (continued)

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded.

There is a large praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is deep and the teeth are large.

Alveolar Prognathism 87° Facial Prognathism 84°

Nasal Prognathism 66° .

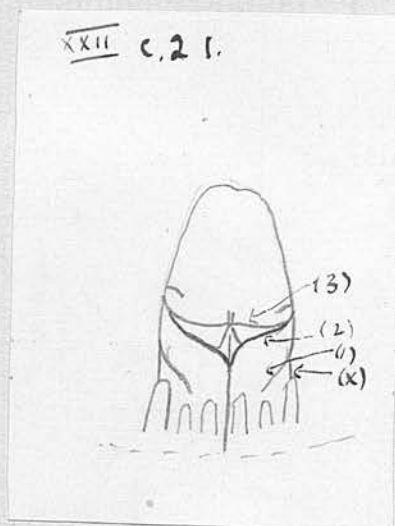
XX11. C.21. The nasal spine and the Intermaxillary crest are large.

There are four lines in the Inferior nasal region (x) lateral margin to the canine root (1) from the lateral margin towards the central Incisor (2) from the spine to meet (3) at the Infero-lateral angle (3) from .6 cms. behind the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral nasal margin is rounded and ends as lines (1) and (x).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp medially and rounded laterally.

There is a large Praenasal sulcus. The alveolar is moderately deep and prognathous and the teeth are very small.



XXII. C 26. The nasal spine and the Intermaxillary crest are large.

There are four lines in the Inferior nasal region
(1) from the lateral margin towards the Central Incisor (2) from the spine to meet line (3) (3) from .8 cms. behind the spine to meet lines (2) and 3a)
(3a) from 1.2 cms. behind the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral nasal margin is rounded and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded.

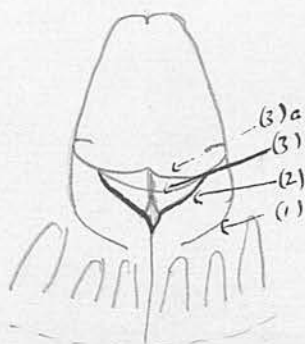
There is a large Praenasal Sulcus.

The alveolar surface is deep and prognathous and the teeth are large.

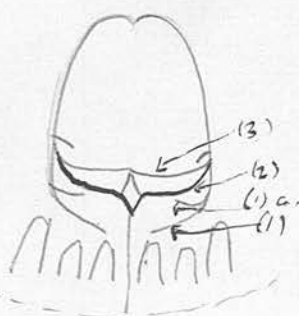
XXII. C.25. The nasal spine is small but the Intermaxillary Crest is large.

There are four lines in the Inferior nasal region
(1) from the lateral nasal margin towards the Central Incisor (1a) from the lateral margin to approach line (2) at the middle of the Inferior nasal margin (2) from the spine to meet line (3) at the Infero-lateral angle (3) from .8 cms. behind the spine to the Inferior Concha.

XXII c 26.



XXII C. 25



XX11. C.25 (continued)

The lower 1/3 of the lateral nasal margin is sharp and ends in (1) and 1a).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded.

There is a small praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is moderately deep and orthognathous and the teeth are large.

ANDAMAN CRANIA.

XX11. D.1.

The nasal spine and the Intermaxillary crest are large.

There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region
(1) from the lateral margin to the Central Incisor
(2) from the spine to the Infero-lateral angle.

The lower 1/3 of the lateral nasal margin is sharp and ends as line (1) which is indistinct.

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp. Lines (1) and (2) almost meeting at the Infero-lateral angle.

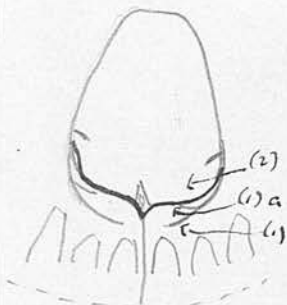
There is a very small praenasal sulcus.

The alveolar surface is deep and the teeth are large.

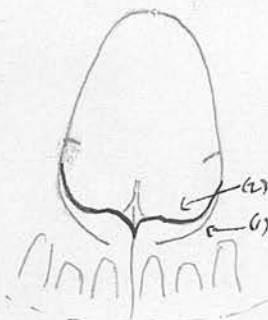
Alveolar Prognathism 99° Facial Prognathism 88°

Nasal " 60°.

XX11 D.4.



VX11 D.1.



XX11. D.4. The nasal spine is large and the Intermaxillary suture is a sulcus.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region

(1) from the lateral margin to the Central Incisor

(1a) from the lateral margin to approach line (2)

(2) from the spine to below the Inferior Concha.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral nasal margin is rounded and ends as lines (1) and (1a).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp, lines (2) and (1a) almost meeting.

There is a large praenasal sulcus.

The alveolar surface is moderately deep and prognathous and the teeth are of moderate size.

BORNEO.

XX11. F.3. The nasal spine and the Intermaxillary crest are large.

There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region

(1) from the lateral margin to the Central Incisor

(2) from the spine to approach (1) at the Infero-lateral angle.

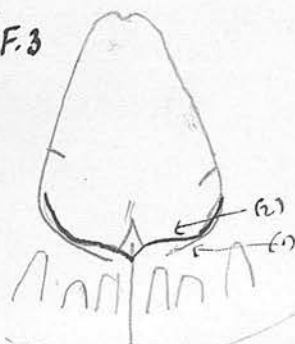
The lower $1/3$ of the lateral nasal margin is sharp and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp.

There is a very small praenasal sulcus.

The alveolar surface is deep and prognathous and the teeth are large.

XX11 F.3



XX11. F.5.

The nasal spine and the Intermaxillary

crest are large.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region

(1) from the lateral nasal margin to the lateral incisor (2) from the spine to meet line (3) at the Infero-lateral angle (3) from .8 cms. behind the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral nasal margin is sharp and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp medially and rounded laterally.

There is a large Praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is moderately deep and prognathous and the teeth are large.

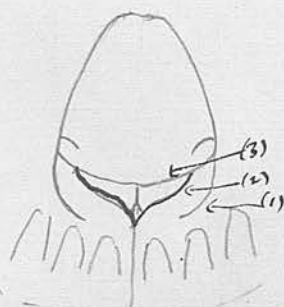
XX11. F.6.

The nasal spine is small and the Intermaxillary crest is large.

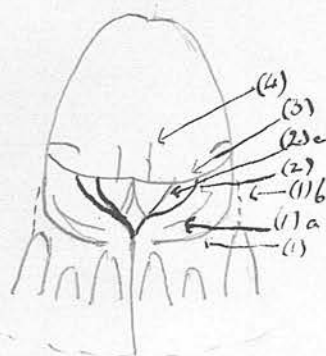
There are seven lines in the Inferior nasal region

(1a) from the lateral side of the lateral margin to the canine root (1) from the lateral margin to the Central incisor (1b) between (1) and (2) but not meeting either, (2) from the spine to meet line (3) (2a) as (2), (3) from .8 cms. behind the spine to the Inferior comcha (3a) from the origin of 3 backwards along the septum.

XX11 F. 5



XX11 F. 6.



XX11. F.6 (continued).

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral nasal margin is sharp and ends as lines (1) (1a) (1b).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded.

There is a very large Praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is moderately deep and the teeth are large.

Alveolar Prognathism 74° Facial Prognathism 83°

Nasal Prognathism 68° .

XX11. F.7.

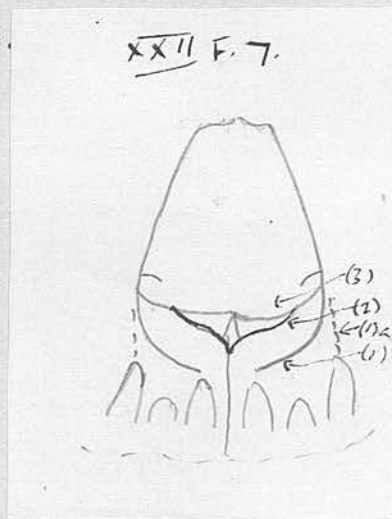
The nasal spine and the Intermaxillary crest are large.

There are four lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to the Central Incisor (1a) from the lateral side of the lateral nasal margin to the canine root, (2) from the spine to line (3), (3) from .7 cms. behind the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral nasal margin is sharp and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp laterally and rounded medially.

There is a large Praenasal Sulcus. The alveolar surface is moderately deep and prognathous and the teeth are large.



XX11. F.8.

The nasal spine and the Intermaxillary crest are large.

There are four lines in the Inferior nasal region

(1) from the lateral margin to the Central Incisor

(1a) from the lateral margin to approach line (2),

(2) from the spine to meet line (3), (3) from 8 cms.

behind the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $\frac{1}{3}$ of the lateral nasal margin is sharp and ends as lines (1) and (1a).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp laterally and rounded medially.

There is a definite narrow praenasal sulcus.

The alveolar surface is moderately deep and the teeth are large.

Alveolar Prognathism 78° Facial Prognathism 87°

Nasal " 82° .

XX11. F.12. The nasal spine and the Intermaxillary crest are large.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region

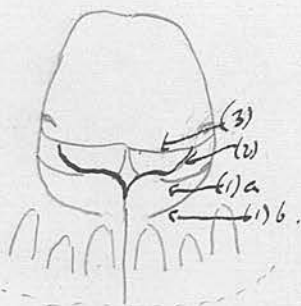
(1a) from the lateral side of the lateral nasal

margin to the canine root (1) from the lateral margin

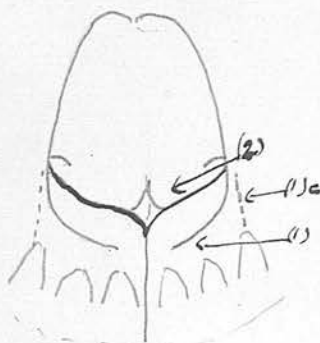
towards the Central Incisor (2) from the spine to

the Inferior Concha.

XX11 F. 8.



XX11 F. 12



XX11. F.15. The nasal spine and the Intermaxillary crest are present.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region

- (1) from the lateral margin towards the Central Incisor (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha (3) from .8 cms. behind the spine to meet line (2).

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is sharp and ends in (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp.

There is a definite praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is deep and the teeth are large.

Alveolar Prognathism 88° Facial Prognathism 83°

Nasal " 75° .

XX11. F.18.

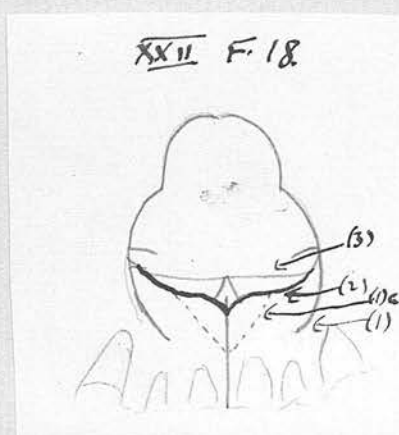
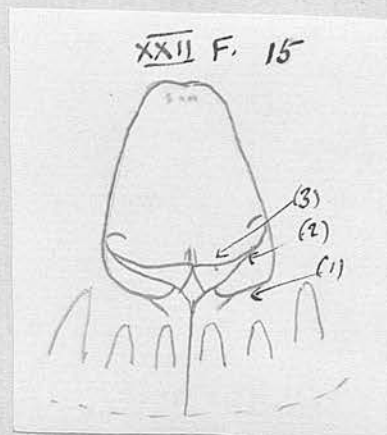
The nasal spine and the Intermaxillary crest are quite definite.

There are four lines in the Inferior nasal region

- (1) from the lateral margin to over the lateral incisor (1a) from the middle of the Intermaxillary suture to meet line (2), (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha (3) from .6 cms. behind the spine to meet line (2) at the Infero-lateral angle.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral nasal margin is rounded and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded.



XX11. F.18. (continued).

There is a definite praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is deep and the teeth are large.

Alveolar Prognathism 71° Facial Prognathism 85°

Nasal " 77° .

XX11. G.1.

The nasal spine and the Intermaxillary crest are both quite definite.

There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region

(1) from the lateral margin to over the Central Incisor (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral nasal margin is rounded and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded.

There is a deep Praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is narrow and the teeth are large.

There is marked alveolar prognathism.

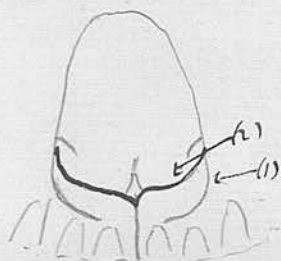
XX11. K.1.

The nasal spine and the Intermaxillary crest are well marked.

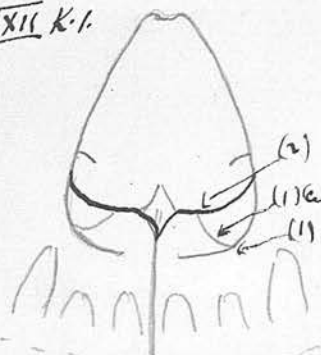
There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region

(1a) from the lateral side of the lateral nasal margin to the canine root, (1) from the lateral margin towards the Central incisor but sending a branch to meet line (2), (2), from the spine to the Inferior Concha.

XX11 G.1.



XX11 K.1.



XX11. K1. (continued).

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral nasal margin is rounded and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp medially and rounded laterally.

There is a small praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is deep and the teeth are large. There is definite alveolar prognathism.

GROUP

MALAY - BORNEO - JAVA - PHILLIPINE-

ANDAMAN - -----

There are 23 skulls examined in this group.

In none of the group is the alveolar surface very deep.

It is deep in 9 skulls (C 4.13.24.26. D1. K1.F3.15.18

It is moderately deep in 12 skulls (C 1. 2.5.17.21. 25. D4. F 5.6.7.8.12)

It is narrow in 2. (F13. G.1)

The teeth are large in twenty of the skulls, and very small in C21.

Line X is only present in No.C21.

The line from the lateral side of the lateral nasal margin to the Canine root is present in five skulls (C2.17. F6. 7.12) all of which have a moderately deep alveolar surface.

Line (1) is present as a single line and runs towards the Central Incisor in 16 skulls (C1. 5.4.13.17.24 . 26. D1.F1.3.5.7. 12.13.18. G1)

In only C2 does this end reach the Intermaxillary Suture as (1)a

Line (1) gives off a branch which runs medially and meets with line (2) completing the lower nasal margin in F15 and K1. In Nos. F8. D4. C25. this line approaches closely to line (2) but does not actually meet it.

Lines (1) and (2) approach each other but do not actually meet in F3 and C4.

Line (2) goes to the Inferior Concha in 9 skulls
(viz. C13.24. D4. F12. 13. 15. 18. G1. K1.

This line goes to the lateral wall just behind the
lateral margin in 4 skulls, viz., F3. D1. C4 C2.

In Nos. F5. C26. C17. F7. C1 it meets line (3) before
it reaches the lateral wall. It meets line (3) at
the Infero lateral angle in C25. 21. F8 and below the
Inferior Concha in C5.

In all cases where line (3) is present line 2 meets
it either on the nasal floor near the lateral wall
or at the Infero-lateral angle or under the Inferior
Concha.

Line 3. This is present in 14 skulls. In 11 (F8,
F7. 6. 25. C25. 26. 21. 17. 13. 5. 1) of which it
goes to the Inferior Concha.

In Nos. F13. 15. 18 it meets line (2) before it
reaches the Inferior Concha.

The Intermediate area is present in all but 2 skulls
F15 and K1 in which a branch of line (1) meets line(2)
and gives a sharp lower margin.

In F3.8. D4. C4. 25. this area is almost but not
quite abolished.

In the remaining 16 skulls it is quite definite.

The nasal spine is large in all the skulls except
C25 and F6.

The following measurements have been taken in this group:

	F.	N.	A.
G4	81	67	80
5	80	68	68
17	81	81	66
24	84	66	87
D 1	88	60	99
F 6	83	68	74
8	87	82	78
12	82	71	75
15	83	75	88
18	<u>85</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>71</u>
Average	83.4	71.5	78.6

The typical skull of the group has therefore a single line (1) running towards the Central Incisor.

Line (2) is variable in some cases going to the Inferior Concha and meeting line (3) there and in others meeting line (3) before it reaches the Inferior Concha.

Line (3) is present in more than half the group and when present meets line (2) at the Inferior Concha.

The typical skull has also a moderately deep alveolar surface, large teeth, a large spine and a well marked Intermediate area.

No. F3 deserves special mention.

(A) There is a line running parallel with (1) and (2) between them but not meeting either.

(B) Line (2) is present as a double line both meeting line (3) on the nasal floor.

(C) Two short lines run backwards parallel to the septum on the nasal floor from the medial end of line (3).

NORTH AMERICAN CRANIA.

XXXI1. A1.

The nasal spine is very large and the Intermaxillary crest is small.

There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to between the central and lateral incisors (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral nasal margin is rounded and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded except in its medial third.

There is a very large praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is moderately deep and slightly prognathous and the teeth are of moderate size.

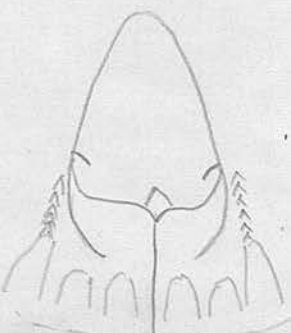
XXXI1. A2. The nasal spine and the Intermaxillary crest are large.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin towards the central incisor (1a) from the lateral margin to the Intermaxillary suture at the base of the spine (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha.

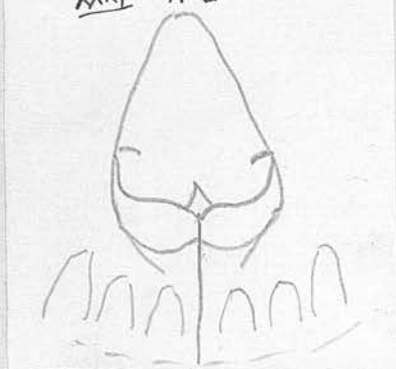
The lower $1/3$ of the lateral nasal margin is sharp and ends as lines (1) and (1a).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded and formed by line (2)

VXXII A 1.



XXXI A 2.



XXX11. A2. (Continued)

There is a definite Praenasal Fossa. The alveolar surface is very deep and slightly prognathous, and the teeth are large.

XXX11. B3.

The nasal spine is large and the Intermaxillary crest is small.

There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to over the lateral incisor (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha almost meeting line (1).

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral nasal margin is sharp and ends as line (1) which is short.

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp and formed mainly by line (2).

There is a very small Praenasal Sulcus. The alveolar surface is very narrow and the teeth are large.

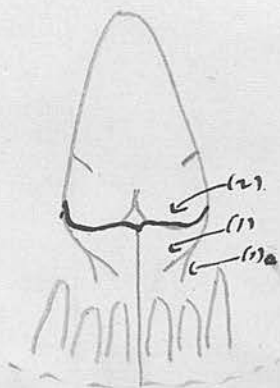
There is slight alveolar prognathism.

XXX11. B.2.

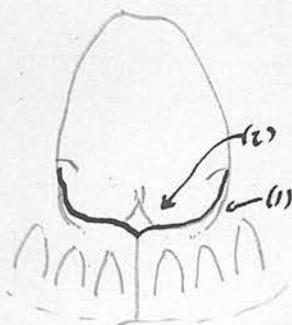
The nasal spine and the Intermaxillary crest are very large.

There are two lines in the Inferior Nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to between the central and lateral incisors (2) from the spine to meet line (1) at the Infero-lateral angle.

XXX11 B. 2



XXX11 B.3.



XXX11. B.2. (continued)

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral nasal margin is sharp and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp and formed by the union of lines (1) and (2).

The alveolar surface is very deep and slightly prognathous and the teeth are large.

XXX11. A7.

The nasal spine and the Intermaxillary crest are very large.

There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to the lateral incisor (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha but almost meeting line (1) at the Infero-lateral angle.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral nasal margin is sharp.

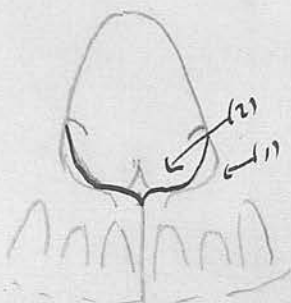
The Inferior nasal margin is sharp and is formed mainly by line (2).

There is a very small praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is moderately deep and slightly prognathous, and the teeth are of moderate size.

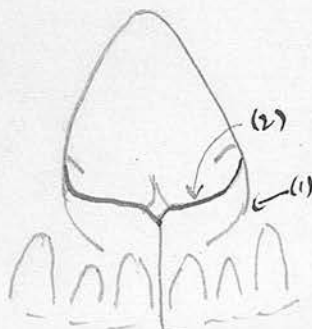
XXX11. A6. The nasal spine and the Intermaxillary crest are well marked.

There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to between the Central and lateral incisors (2) from the spine to the Inferior Comcha.

XXX11 A.7.



XXX11 A.6



XXX11. A6. (continued)

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral nasal margin is sharp and ends as line (1) which is indistinct.

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded.

There is a large praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is moderately deep and orthognathous and the teeth are large.

XXX11. A4.

The nasal spine and the Intermaxillary crest are large.

There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral nasal margin is sharp and ends as line (1) which is not well marked.

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp medially and rounded laterally.

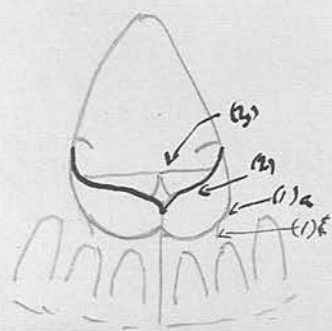
There is a definite praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is very deep and slightly prognathous and the teeth are small.

XXX11. A3.

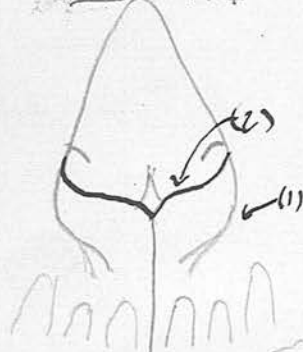
The nasal spine is of moderate size and the Intermaxillary crest is small.

There are four lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin towards the lateral incisor (1a) from the lateral margin to the base of the spine (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha (3) from .8

XXX11 A 3



XXX11 A 4.



XXX11. A3 (continued)

cms. behind the spine to meet line (2).

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral nasal margin is rounded and ends as lines (1) and (1a).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded and is formed by line (1a).

There is a large praenasal fossa. The alveolar surface is deep and orthognathous and the teeth are large.

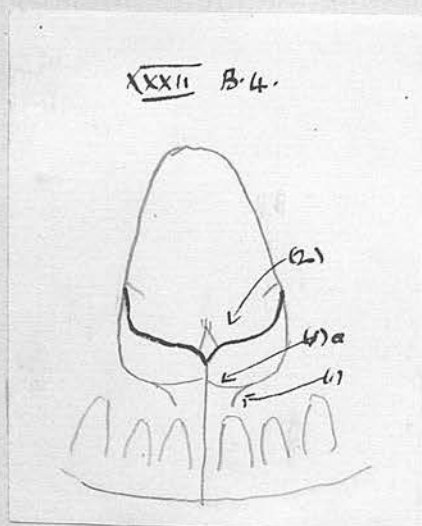
XXX11. B4. The nasal spine and the Intermaxillary crest are very large.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin towards the central incisor (1a) from the lateral margin to the base of the spine (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral nasal margin is sharp and ends as lines (1) and (1a).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded and formed by (1a).

There is a large praenasal fossa. The alveolar surface is very deep and orthognathous and the teeth are of medium size.



XXXII. B.5. The nasal spine is large and the Intermaxillary crest is small.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to over the central and lateral incisors (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha (3) from 8 cms. behind the spine to meet line (2).

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral nasal margin is rounded and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded.

There is a large praenasal sulcus.

The alveolar surface is very deep and prognathous and the teeth are large.

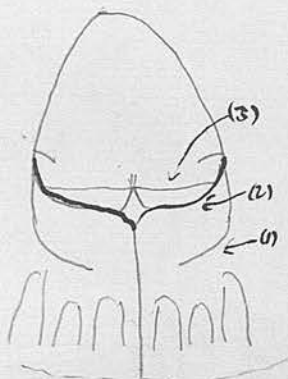
XXXII. B.7. The nasal spine and the Intermaxillary crest are very large.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor (1a) from the lateral margin towards the base of the spine (2) from the spine to the lateral nasal wall. The lower $1/3$ of the lateral nasal margin is rounded and ends as lines (1) and 1a).

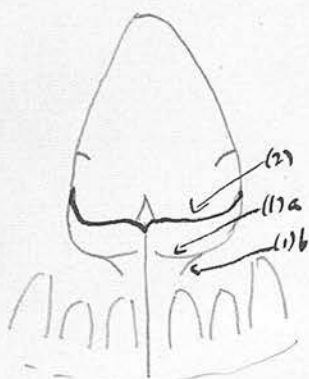
The Inferior nasal margin is rounded.

There is a definite praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is very deep and the teeth are large. There is slight alveolar prognathism.

XXXII B.5



XXXII B.7.



XXX11. B8. The nasal spine is large and the Inter-maxillary crest is small.

There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to over the Central Incisor (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral nasal margin is sharp and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp medially and rounded laterally.

There is a definite praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is very deep and slightly prognathous and the teeth are large.

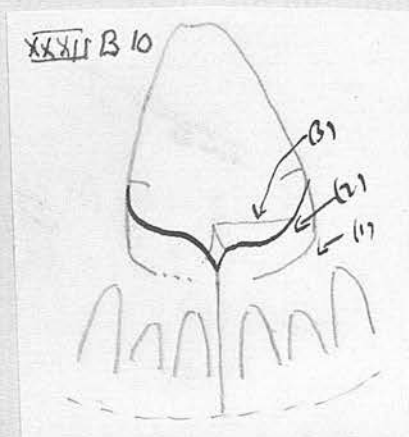
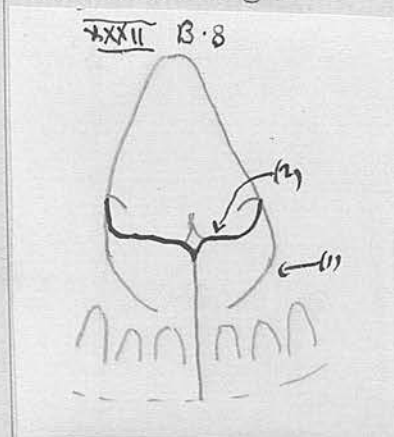
XXX11. B10. The nasal spine and the Intermaxillary crest are large.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha (3) from 6 cms behind the spine to (2) and present only on the left side.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral nasal margin is sharp and ends as line (1) which is indistinct.

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp and formed by line (2).

There is a small praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is very deep and slightly prognathous, and the teeth are large.



XXX11. B11. The nasal spine is large.

There are two lines in the Inferior region (1a) from the lateral margin to the base of the spine (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $\frac{1}{3}$ of the lateral margin is sharp and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded and formed by (1a). There is a large praenasal fossa. The alveolar surface is moderately deep and markedly prognathous, and the teeth are large.

XXX11. B.12. The nasal spine is very large.

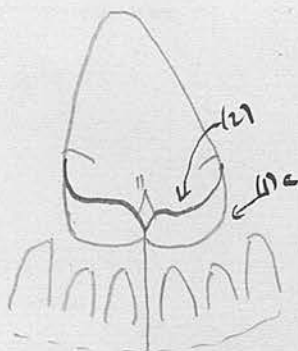
There are three lines in Inferior nasal region (1a) from the lateral side of the lateral nasal margin to the canine root (1) from the lateral nasal margin to meet line (2) over the Central Incisor (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $\frac{1}{3}$ of the lateral nasal margin is rounded and ends as line (1).

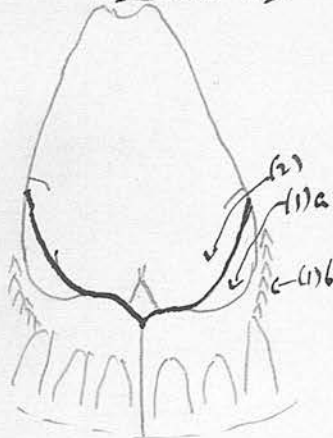
The Inferior nasal margin is sharp medially and rounded laterally.

There is a small praenasal fossa. The alveolar surface is moderately deep and prognathous and the teeth are large.

XXX11 B.11



XXX11 B.12



XXX11. B.13. The nasal spine is large.

There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is sharp and ends as line (1) which almost meets line (2).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp and formed mainly by line (2).

There is a very small praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is narrow and orthognathous, and the teeth are small.

XXX11. B20. The nasal spine is large.

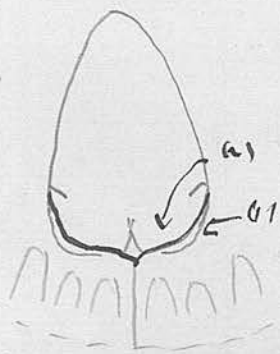
There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to the Central Incisor (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral nasal margin is sharp and ends as line (1).

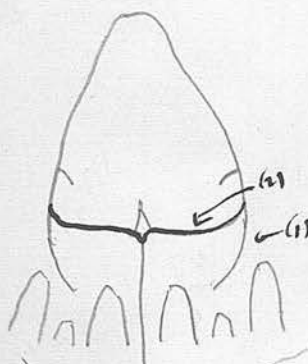
The Inferior nasal margin is sharp and formed by line (2).

There is a small praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is moderately deep and prognathous, and the teeth are large.

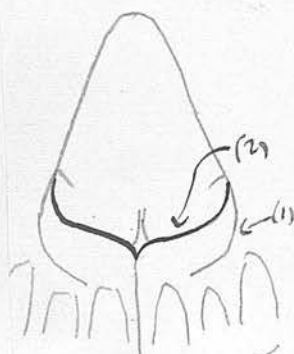
XXX11 B.13.



XXX11 B 21



XXX11 B 26



XXX11. B21. The nasal spine is very large.

There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region (1)
from the lateral margin to the lateral incisor (2)
from the spine to the lateral nasal wall.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral nasal margin is sharp
and ends as line (1) which is well marked.

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp and formed by
line (2).

There is a definite praenasal sulcus. The alveolar
surface is very deep and orthognathous, and the
teeth are large.

XXX11. B19. The nasal spine is large.

There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region (1)
from the lateral margin towards the Central Incisor
(2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha.

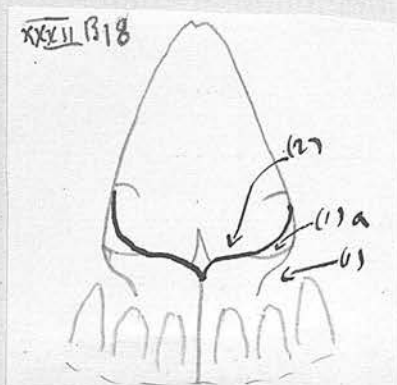
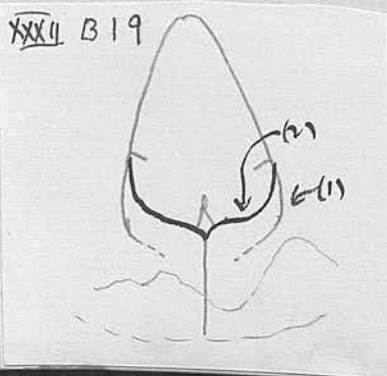
The lower $1/3$ of the lateral nasal margin is rounded
and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp medially and rounded
laterally.

There is a large praenasal sulcus. The alveolar sur-
face is broken.

XXX11. B18. The nasal spine is large.

There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region (1)
from the lateral margin to meet line (2) and end over
the lateral incisor (2) from the spine to the Inferior
Concha.



XXX11. B18. (continued)

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral nasal margin is sharp and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp and formed mostly by line (2). The alveolar surface is moderately deep and slightly prognathous and the teeth are large.

XXX11. B16. The nasal spine is large.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor (2) from the spine to line (3), (3) from 5 cms. behind the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral nasal margin is rounded and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is formed mainly by line (1).

There is a large praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is moderately deep and prognathous and the teeth are large.

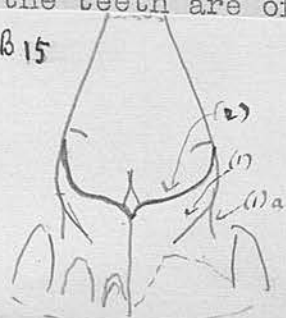
XXX11. B15. The nasal spine is large.

There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to the central incisor (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha.

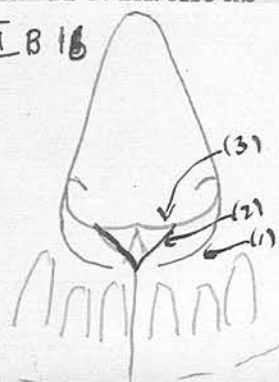
The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is blunt and formed by line (2). There is a very large praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is moderately deep and prognathous and the teeth are of moderate size

XXX11 B15



XXX11 B16



XXX11. B.14. The nasal spine is of moderate size.

There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to over the lateral incisor (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower 1/3 of the lateral nasal margin is rounded and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp and formed mainly by line (2).

There is a large Praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is moderately deep and prognathous and the teeth are of medium size.

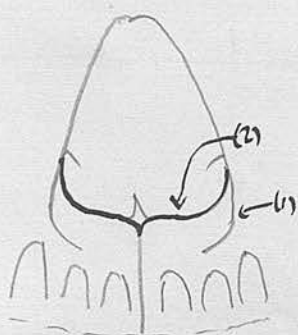
XXX11. B.24. The nasal spine is large.

There are four lines in the Inferior nasal region (1a) from the lateral side of the lateral nasal margin to the canine root (1) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor (1b) from the lateral margin to meet line (2), (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha.

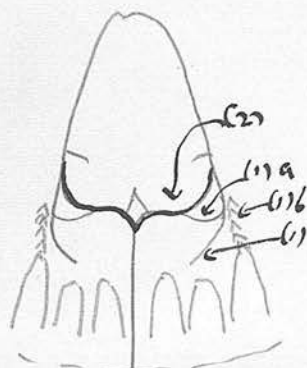
The lower 1/3 of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as (1) (1a) (1b).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp and formed by (1 b) and (2). The alveolar surface is deep and the teeth are large. There is definite alveolar prognathism.

XXX11 B 14



XXX11 B 24



XXX11. B.23. The nasal spine is large.

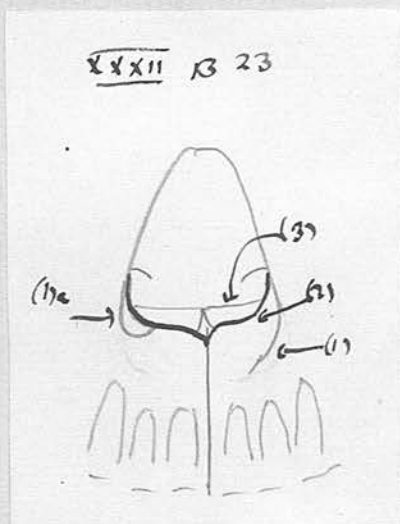
There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to the Central Incisor on the left side but to meet line (2) near the spine on the right side (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha. (3) from .5 cms. behind the spine to meet line (2).

The lower $\frac{1}{3}$ of the lateral nasal margin is rounded and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded and is formed by (2) and partly by (1) on the right side.

There is a small praenasal sulcus on the left side.

The alveolar surface is very deep, and the teeth are large. There is definite alveolar prognathism.



NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS.

There are 25 skulls in the group.

The alveolar surface is very deep in 10 skulls -

B2.4.5.7.8.10.21.23 A 2.4.

" " " is deep, or moderately deep, in
13 skulls - A 1.3.6.7 B 11.12.14
B15. 16. 18. 19. 20. 24.

" " " is narrow in 2 skulls - B 8. 13.

Line (1) runs from the lateral nasal margin to over
the Central Incisor as a single line in 14 skulls

(A 7.6.1 B 13. 3. 14. 16. 19. 20. 5. 8. 10. 21. 23)

in B23 this condition is however only unilateral.

Of these 15 skulls line (1) meets with line (2) near
the Infero-lateral angle in B23. and almost meets
line (2) in B13. 3. A7.

In B 12 (1) is a single line meeting line (2).

In the 9 skulls (1) is a branching line (viz. A 2.3.4
B 15.18. 24. 7. 4. 2). Of these 1 branch goes to
meet line (2) in B 28. 8. 24. the other going towards
the Central Incisor.

In A4. 8. B2. 7.15 the branches go one towards the
central and the other towards the lateral incisor.

In A 2.3.8.B4 the branch goes towards the central
incisors and the other to the base of the spine.

In B11 there is a single line going to the base of the
spine. Thus four of the 25 skulls a line runs from
the lateral nasal margin to the base of the spine.

Line 2. This line is present in all the skulls.

It runs from the spine to the Inferior Concha in 21 skulls. (A 1.2.3.4.6.7. B3.4.5.8.10.11.12.13.20.19 B18.16.15.14. 24.23. It meets line (1) in 5 skulls. (B23. 2.12.18.24).

It goes to the lateral wall just behind the lateral margin at the Infero-lateral angle of the nose in 3 skulls (B2. 7.21).

It almost meets line (1) in 3 skulls (B3. 13. A7)

In B16 it goes to meet (3) on nasal floor.

As regards the line from the lateral nasal margin therefore one may state that it is present as a single line not meeting line (2) and running towards the root of the Central Incisor where, however, it is a branching line, the tendency in this group is for the branches to go one towards the central incisor and one towards the lateral incisor root.

The tendency then is for line (2) to run to the Inferior Concha without meeting line (1) and after meeting line (3) when that line is present.

Line (3) -

This is present in only five of the twenty-five skulls,

being only unilateral in one of the five (B24) (A3

B16. 5. 23. 10) In B23 it runs to the Inferior Concha

In the remaining 4 it goes to join line (2) on the nasal floor near the lateral nasal wall.

Line from lateral side of lateral margin to canine root in A1. B12. 24.

The teeth are small in A4. and large or moderately large in the others.

The nasal spine is very large in A1.7. B2. 4. 7. 12.21 (7 skulls) " is large in the others (18 skulls)

The Intermediate area is present in all but B2. 12. 18. 23. 24 and is well marked except in A7. and B3. 13 of which B3 and B have a narrow alveolar surface. The tendency then is for the lower nasal margin to be blunt laterally where it is formed by the Intermediate area and sharp medially. The alveolar prognathism is not marked in the group except in B11 in which line (1) is a single line running to the base of the nasal spine.

SOUTH AMERICAN CRANIA.

XXXII. A1. The nasal spine is large.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to the central incisor (2) from the spine to the lateral wall (3) from .6 cms. behind the spine to meet line (2).

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral nasal margin is rounded and ends as line (1) which is indistinct.

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded ~~in~~ indefinite. There is a definite praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is very deep and markedly prognathous and the teeth are moderate in size.

XXXIII. A3. The nasal spine is large.

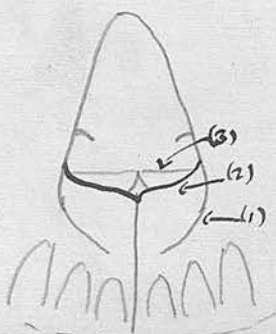
There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to over the central and lateral incisors (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha (3) from .5 cms. behind the spine to meet (2) at the Infero-lateral angle.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as line (1).

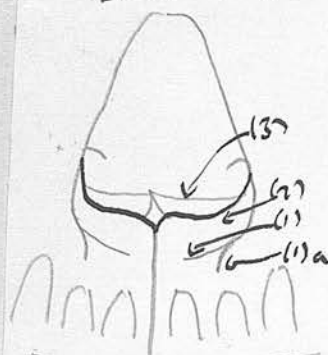
The Inferior nasal margin is rounded and indefinite.

There is a praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is deep and the teeth are large. There is definite alveolar prognathism.

XXXIII A1.



XXXIII A3



XXX111. A6.

The nasal spine is large.

There are two lines in the inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $\frac{1}{3}$ of the lateral nasal margin is rounded. The Inferior nasal margin is sharp and formed by line (2).

There is a definite praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is deep and prognathous and the teeth are large.

XXX111. A7.

The nasal spine is of moderate size.

There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to over the lateral incisor (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha.

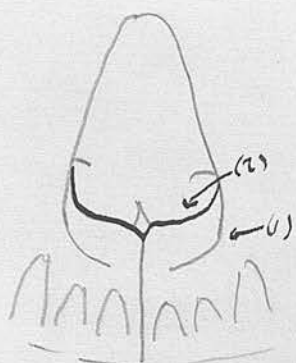
The lower $\frac{1}{3}$ of the lateral nasal margin is rounded and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded and badly marked.

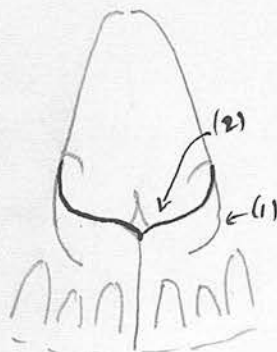
There is a definite praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is moderately deep and the teeth are large.

There is definite alveolar prognathism.

XXX111 A.6

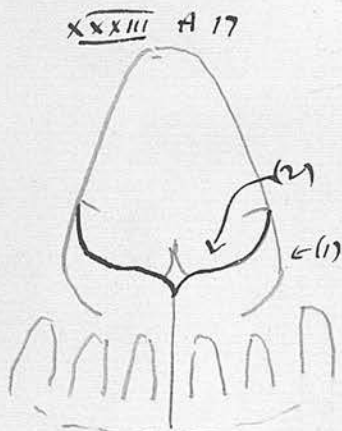


XXX111 A7.



XXXI111. A17. The nasal spine is of moderate size
 There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region (1)
 from the lateral margin to over the lateral incisor
 (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha.
 The lower $1/3$ of the lateral nasal margin is rounded
 and ends as (1).
 The Inferior nasal margin is sharp medially but very
 narrow. There is a definite Praenasal sulcus.
 The alveolar surface is very deep and slightly prog-
 nathous and the teeth are large.

XXXI111. A19. The nasal spine is of moderate size.
 There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region (1)
 from the lateral margin towards the lateral incisor
 (2) from the spine to end on the nasal floor near the
 lateral wall.
 The lower $1/3$ of the lateral nasal margin is rounded
 and ends as line (1).
 The Inferior nasal margin is rounded and indefinite.
 There is a definite praenasal sulcus. The alveolar
 surface is moderately deep and markedly prognathous,
 and the teeth are large.



XXX111. B.4. The nasal spine is large.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to over the lateral incisor (2) from the spine to the lateral nasal wall (3) from .4 cms. behind the spine to meet line (2).

The lower $\frac{1}{3}$ of the lateral nasal margin is rounded. The Inferior nasal margin is rounded and formed by line (2).

There is a moderately large praenasal sulcus.

The alveolar surface is very deep and markedly prognathous, and the teeth are of moderate size.

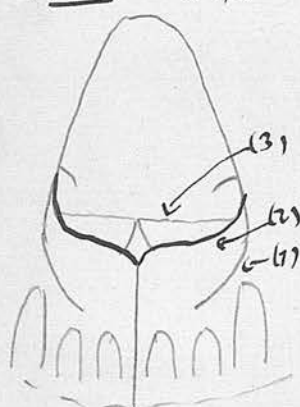
XXX111. B5. The nasal spine is of moderate size.

There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor (2) from the spine to end on the nasal floor near the lateral wall.

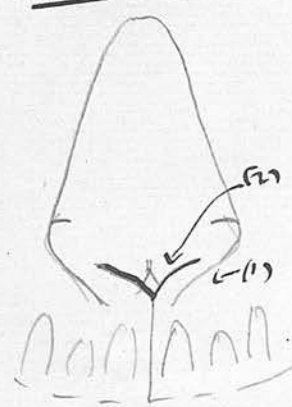
The lower $\frac{1}{3}$ of the lateral nasal margin is sharp and runs forwards and medially below the level of the Inferior Concha, making the lower nasal margin narrow. The Inferior nasal margin is rounded and narrow.

There is a definite Praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is moderately deep and slightly prognathous, and the teeth are of moderate size.

XXX111 B.4.



XXX111 B.5.



XXX111. B.6.

The nasal spine is large.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region

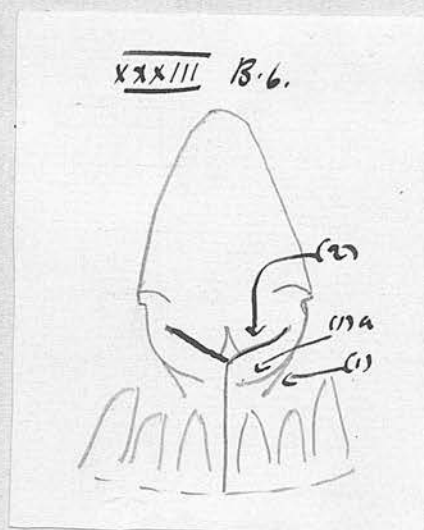
(1) from the lateral margin towards the Central Incisor (1a) from the lateral margin towards the nasal spine (2) from the spine to end on the nasal floor near the lateral wall.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral nasal margin is sharp but runs forwards and medially below the level of the Inferior Concha, thus making the Inferior nasal margin very narrow.

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded and narrow.

There is a definite Praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is very-very deep and the teeth are large.

There is marked alveolar prognathism.



Only nine skulls in this group were examined.

The alveolar surface is very deep in 4 skulls A1. 17.
B4. 6. " " is deep or moderately deep in 5.
A3. 6. 7. 19. B5.

Line (1) is present as single line running towards the Central Incisor root in 7 skulls (A7. 6. 19. 17 1. and B4 and 5.)

In the remaining two it is a branching line, one branch going towards the central incisor and the other towards the base of the spine and the Intermaxillary suture. In none do (1) and (2) meet.

The lateral nasal is rather peculiar in B 6 in beginning to turn medially at the level of the Inferior Concha.

Line 2. This is present in all the skulls.

It reaches the Inferior Concha in A7. 17. B6.

It reaches the lateral wall behind the lateral margin in A1. B4.

In A19 and B5 and 6 it runs laterally on its nasal floor but does not reach the lateral nasal wall.

It meets line (3) near the lateral wall in A1. 3 and B4.

The tendency in this group then is for line (1) to remain unbranched and go towards the incisor root without meeting line (2).

The tendency then is for the line to go to the Inferior but it only reaches the lateral wall in about 40% of cases.

Line 3 is present in 3 skulls A1. 3. B4. and in none

of these does it teach the Inferior Concha.

The Intermediate area is present in all the skulls and the lower margin of the nose is therefore sharp in its medial $\frac{2}{3}$ where it is formed by line (2) and blunt in its lateral $\frac{1}{3}$ where it is formed by the Intermediate area.

The nasal spine is ~~quite~~ well marked in all.

Teeth large in all.

Alveolar prognathism is moderate.

WEST AFRICAN CRANIA.

XXVI. D1.

The nasal spine is well marked.

There is one line in the Inferior nasal region (2) from the spine to the lateral nasal wall.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral nasal margin is rounded and seems to continue for a short distance towards the Canine .

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded medially and laterally. The alveolar surface is narrow and the teeth are large.

Alveolar Prognathism 77° ; Facial Prognathism 83° , Nasal Prognathism 80° .

XXVI. D2.

The nasal spine is small.

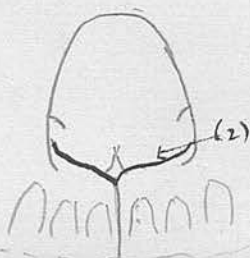
There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to the base of the spine (2) from the spine to the Infero-lateral angle and then to the Inferior Concha. (3) from .6 cms. behind the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral nasal margin is rounded and ends as line (1).

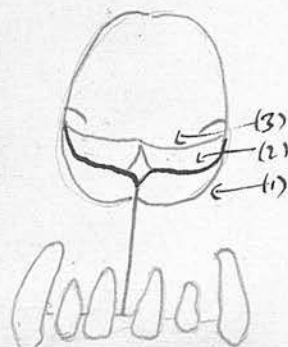
The Inferior nasal margin is rounded and indefinite.

There is a definite praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is very deep and markedly prognathous, and the teeth are large.

XXVI D 1.



XXVI D 2.



XXVI. D3. The nasal spine is well marked.

There are four lines in the Inferior nasal region

(1) from the lateral nasal margin to the base of the spine (1a) from the lateral side of the lateral margin to the canine root (2) from the spine to the lateral wall (3) from .6 cms. behind the spine to (2)

The lower 1/3 of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp medially and rounded laterally. The alveolar surface is very deep and the teeth are large.

Alveolar Prognathism 70° Facial Prognathism 81°

Nasal Prognathism 68° .

XXVI. D4. The nasal spine is very small.

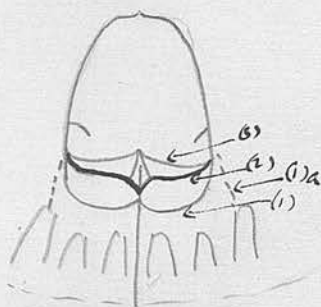
There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region

(1) from the lateral margin to over the Central and lateral incisors (1a) from the lateral side of the lateral margin to the canine (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha.

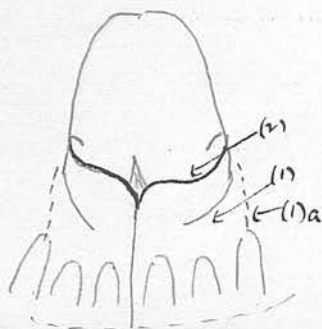
The lower 1/3 of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is flattened and there is hardly any marking between the nasal floor and the praenasal sulcus.

XXVI D 3.



XXVI D.4.



XXVI. D4 (continued).

There is a definite praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is very deep and the teeth are large.

Alveolar Prognathism 63° Facial Prognathism 78°

Nasal Prognathism 77° .

XXVI. D5. The nasal spine is well marked.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region
(1) from the lateral margin to the base of the spine
(1a) from the lateral to line (2), (2) from the spine
to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral nasal margin is sharp
except at the Infero-lateral angle and ends as lines
(1) and (1a).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded and formed by
(1a) and (2). The alveolar surface is deep and the
teeth are large.

Alveolar Prognathism 72° Facial Prognathism 83°

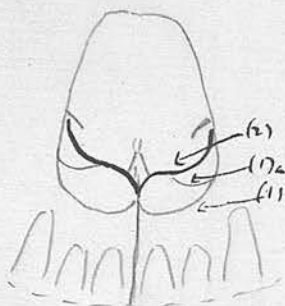
Nasal Prognathism 75° .

XXVI. D6. The nasal spine is well marked.

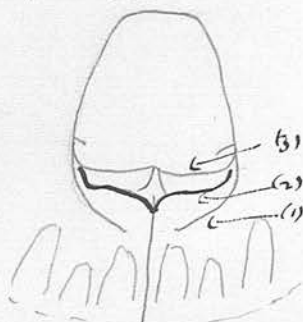
There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region

(1) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor
(2) from the spine to the Infero-lateral angle (3)
from the spine to the Inferior concha almost meeting
line (2) laterally.

XXVI D5



XXVI D6.



XXVI. D6. (continued).

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded and indefinite.

There is a marked Praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is deep and the teeth are very large.

Alveolar Prognathism 59° Facial Prognathism 76°

Nasal Prognathism 60° .

XXVI. D9. The nasal spine is well marked.

There are four lines in the Inferior nasal region

(X) from the lateral margin to the canine (1) from the lateral margin to the lateral incisor (2) from the spine to (3), (3) from .6 cms. behind the spine to the Inferior Concha.

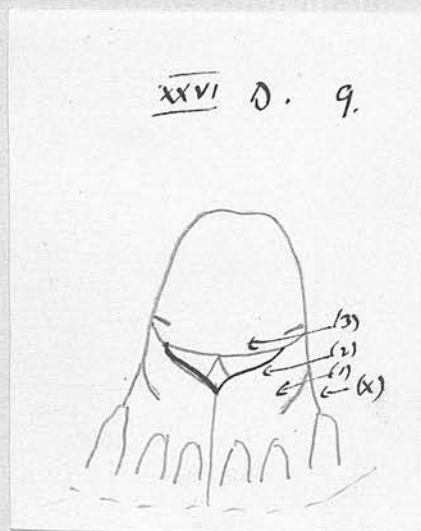
The lower $1/3$ of the lateral nasal margin is rounded and ends as (X) and (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp medially and rounded laterally.

There is a marked praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is very deep and the teeth are large.

Alveolar Prognathism 75° Facial Prognathism 75°

Nasal Prognathism 63° .



XXVI. D10. The nasal spine is very small.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region
(1) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor, (2) from the spine to (3), (3) from .5 cms. behind the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $\frac{1}{3}$ of the lateral nasal margin is rounded and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded and indistinct.

There is a marked praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is very deep and the teeth are not large.

Alveolar Prognathism 66° Facial Prognathism 78°

Nasal Prognathism 68° .

XXVI. D11. The nasal spine is well marked.

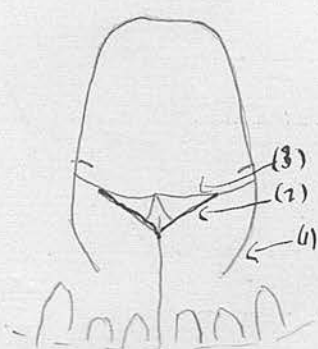
There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region
(1) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor (2) from the spine to the lateral wall below the Inferior Concha.

The lower $\frac{1}{3}$ of the lateral nasal margin is sharp and ends as line (1).

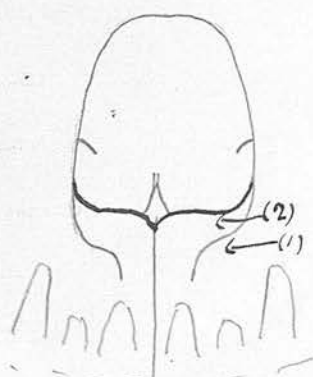
The Inferior nasal margin is sharp.

There is a well marked praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is deep and very prognathous and the teeth are large.

XXVI D10



XXVI D11



XXV1. D16. The nasal spine is well marked.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region
(1) from the lateral margin towards the lateral incisor
(2) from the spine to the Infero-lateral angle
(3) from 1 cm behind the spine to the Inferior Concha.
The lower $\frac{1}{3}$ of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as line (1) which is very faint and indistinct.
The Inferior nasal margin is sharp.
The alveolar surface is narrow and the teeth are moderately large.

Alveolar prognathism 71° Facial Prognathism 77°

Nasal " 59° .

XXV1. D17. The nasal spine is small.

There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region
(1) from the lateral margin to the base of the spine
(2) from the spine to the Infero-lateral angle.
The lower $\frac{1}{3}$ of the lateral margin is rounded, and ends as line (1).

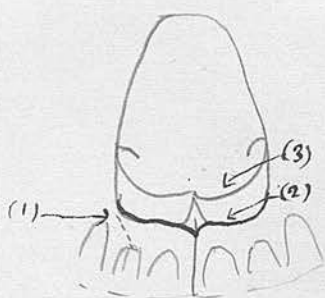
The Inferior nasal margin is sharp.

The alveolar surface is narrow and the teeth of medium size.

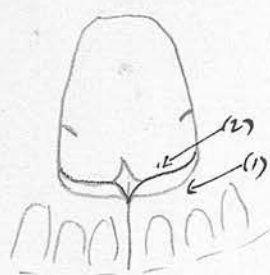
Alveolar Prognathism 79° Facial Prognathism 86°

Nasal Prognathism 67° .

XXV1. D. 16.



XXV1. D. 17.



XXVI. D18. The nasal spine is well marked.

There are two lines in the inferior nasal region

(1) from the lateral margin to over the central and lateral incisors (2) from the spine to the Infero-lateral angle.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is sharp and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp medially and rounded laterally.

There is a definite praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is deep and the teeth are large.

The alveolar prognathism is marked.

XXVI. D19. The nasal spine is small.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region

(1a) from the lateral side of the lateral margin to the canine root (1) from the lateral margin towards the lateral incisor (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is sharp and ends as line (1).

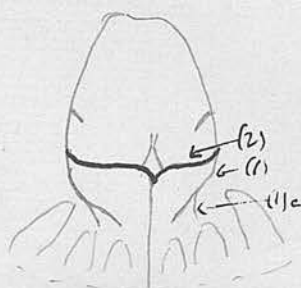
The Inferior nasal margin is rounded.

There is a small praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is narrow and the teeth of medium size.

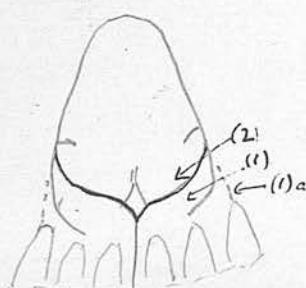
Alveolar Prognathism 70° Facial Prognathism 81°

Nasal Prognathism 69°

XXVI D. 18



XXVI D. 19.



XXVI. D22. The nasal spine is small.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region

(1) from the lateral margin to the lateral incisor

(2) from the spine to the lateral margin (3) from

.6 cms. behind the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $\frac{1}{3}$ of the lateral margin is rounded and

ends as (1) and (2).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded.

The alveolar surface is moderately deep and the teeth are large.

Alveolar Pognathism 70° Facial Prognathism 79°

Nasal Prognathism 60° .

XXVI. D24. The nasal spine is well marked.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region

(1) from the lateral margin to the lateral incisor

(1a) from the lateral margin to the base of the spine

(3) from 1 cm. behind the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $\frac{1}{3}$ of the lateral margin is sharp and ends

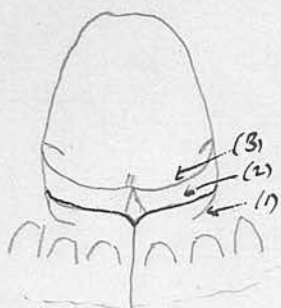
as lines (1) and (1a).

The inferior nasal margin is rounded. There is no

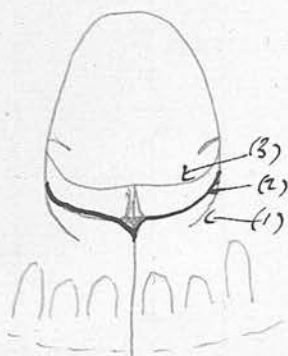
line (2). The alveolar surface is very deep and the

teeth are large. The alveolar prognathism is marked.

XXVI D. 22.



XXVI D. 24.



XXVI. D26. The nasal spine is small.

There are three lines in the inferior nasal region

- (1) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor
- (1a) from the lateral margin towards the spine
- (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as (1) and (1a).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded and indefinite.

There is a well marked praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is deep and the teeth are large.

Alveolar Prognathism 78° Facial Prognathism 78°

Nasal Prognathism 63° .

XXVI. D29. The nasal spine is very small.

There are four lines in the Inferior nasal region

- (X) from the lateral margin to the canine root
- (1) from the lateral margin towards the lateral incisor
- (2) from the spine to the lateral nasal wall
- (3) from .6 cms. behind the spine to the Inferior Concha.

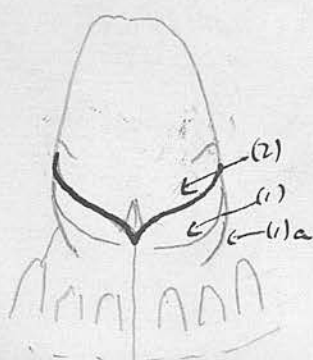
The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is sharp and ends as line (X) and (1). The inferior nasal margin is indistinct and broad. There is a large praenasal sulcus.

The alveolar surface is deep and the teeth are large.

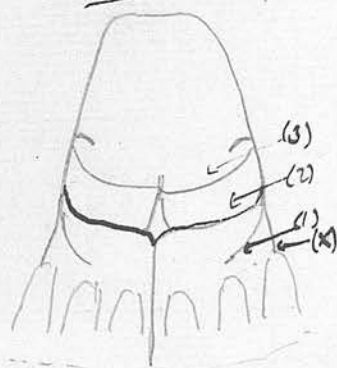
Alveolar Prognathism 55° Facial Prognathism 74°

Nasal " 62° .

XXVI D. 26.



XXVI D. 29.



XXVI. D30. The nasal spine is well marked.

There are four lines in the inferior nasal region (1) and (1a) from the lateral margin to over the central and lateral incisors (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha (3) from 1 cm. behind the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $\frac{1}{3}$ of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as lines (1) and (1a).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp medially and rounded laterally.

There is a definite praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is very deep and the teeth are large.

Alveolar Prognathism 78° Facial Pognathism 81° .

XXVI. D.31. The nasal spine is well marked.

There are five lines in the Inferior nasal region (X) from the lateral margin to the canine root, (1) and (1a) from the spine to the central and lateral incisors respectively (2) from the spine to (3) (3) from 1 cm. behind the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $\frac{1}{3}$ of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as (X) (1) and 1a).

The Inferior nasal margin is very broad and indistinct.

There is a definite praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is deep and the teeth are of medium size.

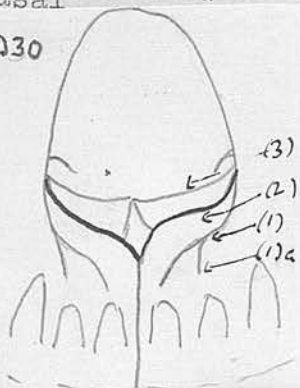
Alveolar Prognathism 61° Facial Prognathism 79°

Nasal

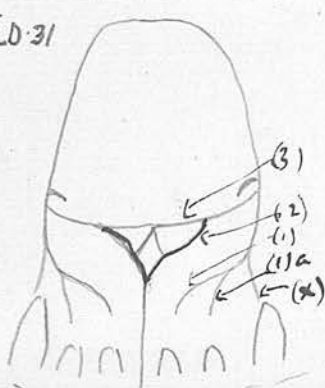
"

70° .

XXVI D30



XXVI D 31



SOUTH AFRICAN CRANIA.

Xxvi. E31. The nasal spine is well marked.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region
(1) from the lateral margin to the lateral incisor
(2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha (3) from
.6 cms. behind the spine to meet line (2).

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is sharp and ends
as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded and indistinct.

There is a very marked praenasal sulcus. The alveolar
surface is deep and the teeth are large.

Alveolar prognathism 56° Facial Prognathism 65°

Nasal " 75° .

XXVI. E 32. The nasal spine is well marked.

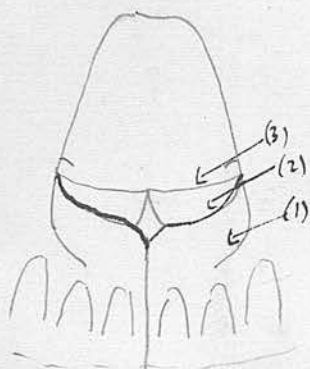
There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region (1)
from the lateral margin towards the lateral incisor
(2) from the spine to the Infero-lateral angle.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral nasal margin is sharp
and ends as line (1).

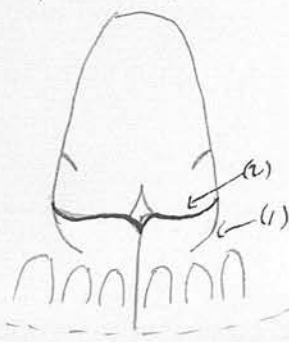
The inferior nasal margin is sharp and in the same
coronal plane as the nasal bones.

There is a small praenasal sulcus. The alveolar
surface is moderately deep and prognathous and the
teeth are large.

Xxvi E 31.



Xxvi E 32.



There are 21 skulls in this group.

Of these -

The alveolar surface is very deep in 7 skulls
(D2.3.4.9.10. 24.30)

" " surface is deep, or moderately deep in
10 skulls (E31. 32. D56. 11. 18.22. 26. 29. 31)

The alveolar surface is narrow in 4 skulls (D1. 16.
17. 19).

Line X from lateral nasal margin to the canine root is present in 4 skulls D 9. 31. 29. 26) in which the alveolar surface is deep or very deep. It is unilateral in D26.

Line (1a) from the lateral side of the lateral nasal margin to the canine root is present in 3 skulls (D 3.4.19) in two of which the alveolar surface is very deep and narrow in the third.

Line 1 is present as a single line going from the lateral nasal margin towards the Central Incisor root in 9 skulls. (E31. 32. D19. 22. 6. 11. 4. 10) unilateral in D16. In numbers D9. 29 it runs the same way but gives a branch which is line (X).

A single line runs lateral margin to the Intermaxillary Suture at the base of the spine in 3 skulls replacing line (1) (D17. 2.3).

In D5 this line is also present but it gives off a branch towards line two at the Inferior nasal margin.

Line (1) is present as a branching line going to the Central and lateral incisors respectively in D18. 3 E1 the latter of which as noted above also gives off line (X) from the lateral nasal margin.

In D26 the line from the lateral margin is also branched, one going towards the central incisor root and the second towards the intermaxillary suture and the third which is unilateral going to the canine root.

In D24. line (1) is also branched, going to C1 and base of spine. Line (1) is absent in D 1 where it stops short at the Infero-lateral angle and rudimentary in D16 both skulls having a narrow alveolar surface.

In none of these skulls do (1) and (2) actually meet. Line (2). This is present in all skulls except D24 starting medially at the spine but ending laterally in different ways.

In D24 line (2) is not present, but a line goes from lateral margin to base, not tip of spine.

In 7 skulls (D2.4.5.9.26.30. E31) it goes to Inferior Concha.

In 6 skulls (D 16.6.11.17.18. E32) " " " " lateral angle.

In 4 skulls (D 1.3.22.29) it goes to lateral wall but not Inferior Concha.

In 3 skulls (D31.10.9) it goes to line (3).on the nasal floor near lateral wall.

It meets line (3) at the Inferior Concha in 3 skulls (E31. D30. 2.)

It meets line (3) on the lateral nasal wall D6.

It does not meet line 3 in D16. 22.29. 4.3.

Line 3. This is present in 12 skulls (E31. D16.22. D6. 29. 30. 31. 4.10. 9.3.2).

It ends laterally in various ways. In E31. it meets

line (2) on the lateral wall and D3 on the nasal floor. It goes to Inferior Concha in 10 of these skulls (D31. 30. 29. 24. 22. 16. 10. 9. 6.2).

Line (1) therefore tends to be a single line from the lateral nasal margin towards the central incisor root, when it is branched (1) branch usually goes to the central incisor root and the other either to canine root as line (X) or to the lateral incisor root.

As regards line (2) therefore runs either to the Infero-lateral angle or to the Inferior Concha as a rule, and when line (3) is present it meets line (2) usually on the lateral wall near the Inferior Concha. Line (3) therefore is present in about 60% of the group and runs from .7 cms. to 1.3 cms. behind the tip of the nasal spine to the Inferior Concha, meeting line (2) there or on the lateral wall before it reaches the Inferior Concha.

The Incisor teeth are large in all except D31. 10.

The nasal spine is well marked in 11 skulls (D1. 3.5
D6.9.11.16.18.24.30. E31)

" " " is small in 7 skulls (D2. 17. 19.22.
D26.31. E32.

" " " is very small in 3 skulls (D4.10.29.)

In none of the group however does it reach the size of the typical Burmese spine.

The lower nasal margin is sharp in D11.16.17. E22 being formed entirely by line (2) in 3 out of the 4.

In the others it is blunt laterally and sharp medially and has a definite Intermediate area.

The lower margin is broad in most of the skulls of the group.

<u>Measurements.</u>	<u>Alveolar.</u>	<u>Facial.</u>	<u>Nasal.</u>
E 31	56	65	76
D 31	61	79	70
" 30	78	81	67
" 29	55	74	62
" 26	78	78	63
" 22	70	79	60
" 19	70	81	69
" 17	77	86	67
" 16	71	77	59
" 10	66	78	68
" 9	75	75	63
" 6	59	76	60
" 5	72	83	75
" 4	63	78	77
" 3	70	81	68
" 1	<u>77</u>	<u>83</u>	<u>80</u>
Average	69°	78°	68°.

NEGRO CRANIA.

XXVI. F2. The nasal spine is well marked.

There are four lines in the inferior nasal region (1) and (1a) from the lateral margin towards the central incisor and the spine respectively (2) from the spine to meet (3) at the Infero-lateral angle (3) from .6 cms. behind the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $\frac{1}{3}$ of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as lines (1) and (1a).

The inferior nasal margin is sharp medially and rounded laterally.

There is a definite Praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is deep and the teeth are large.

Alveolar Prognathism 85° Facial Prognathism 85° .

XXVI. F4. The nasal spine is small.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor (2) from the spine to meet (3) at the Infero-lateral angle (3) from .5 cms. behind the spine to the Inferior Concha.

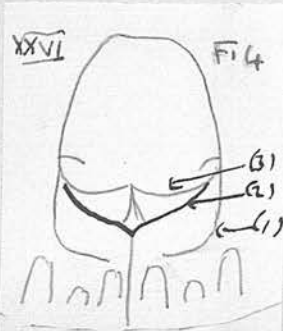
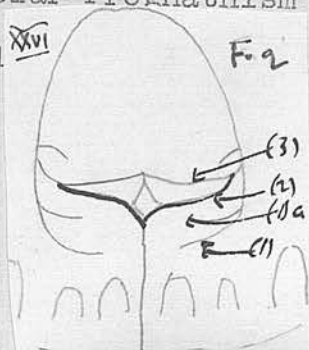
The lower $\frac{1}{3}$ of the lateral nasal margin is sharp and ends as line(1).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded.

There is a definite praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is deep and the teeth are small.

Alveolar Prognathism 68° Facial Prognathism 80°

Nasal XXVI F.2 57° .



XXVI. F1. The nasal spine is large.

There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor (2) from the spine to the lateral nasal wall.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp medially and rounded laterally.

There is definite praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is moderately deep and the teeth are large.

Alveolar Prognathism 79° Facial Prognathism 79° .

XXVI. F5. The nasal spine is well marked.

There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to between the central and lateral incisors (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha.

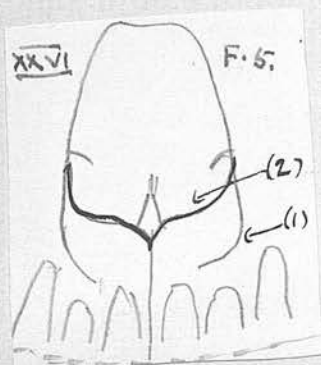
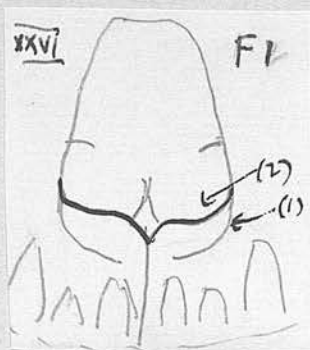
The lower $1/3$ of the lateral nasal margin is rounded and ends as (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp except where (1) and (2) approach.

There is a definite praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is deep and the teeth are large.

Alveolar Prognathism 83° Facial Prognathism 83°

Nasal " 80° .



XXVI. F6. The nasal spine is large.

There are four lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) and (1a) from the lateral margin towards the central incisor and spine respectively (2) from the spine to meet line (3) from 1 cm. behind the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower 1/3 of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as (1) and (1a).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded and indistinct.

There is a definite praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is moderately deep and the teeth are large.

Alveolar Prognathism 77° Facial Prognathism 86°

Nasal " 78° .

XXVI. F7. The nasal spine is large.

There are four lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) and (1a), from the lateral margin to the spine and towards line (2) respectively (2) from the spine to meet line (3) at the Infero-lateral angle (3) from .5 cms behind the spine to the Inferior Concha.

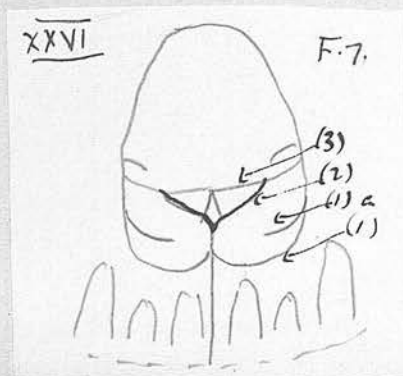
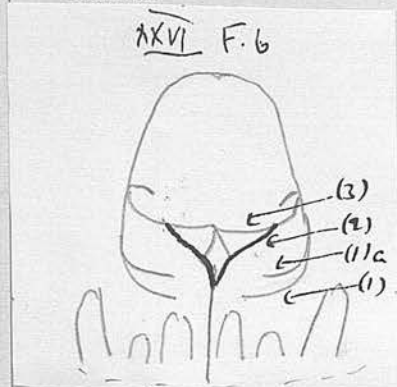
The lower 1/3 of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as (1) and (1a).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded.

There is a definite praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is deep and the teeth are large.

Alveolar Prognathism 74° Facial Prognathism 84°

Nasal " 70° .



XXVI. F8. The nasal spine is large.

There are four lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) and (1a) from the lateral margin to over central incisor and to the base of the spine respectively (2) from the spine to meet (3) at the Infero-lateral angle (3) from .5 cms. behind the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral nasal margin is rounded and ends as (1) and 1(a).

There is a definite praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is very deep and the teeth are of medium size.

Alveolar Prognathism 68° Facial Pognathism 80°

Nasal " 72° .

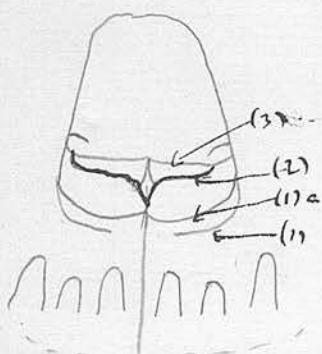
XXVI. F9. The nasal spine is large.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to between the central and lateral incisors (2) from the spine to meet (3) at the Infero-lateral angle (3) from .6 cms. behind the spine to the Inferior Concha.

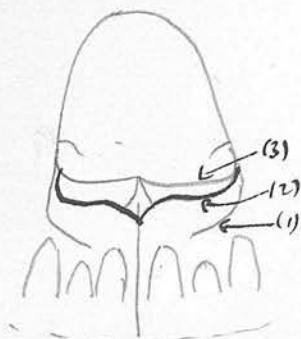
The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp medially and rounded laterally.

XXVI F. 8.



XXVI F. 9.



XXVI. F9 (continued).

There is a definite praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is deep and the teeth are of medium size.

Alveolar Prognathism 69° Facial Prognathism 78°
Nasal " 62° .

XXVI. F13. The nasal spine is well marked.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region
(1) from the lateral margin to the lateral incisor
(2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha (3) from
.5 cms. behind the spine to meet (2).

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is sharp and ends
as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp.

There is a very small praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is deep and the teeth are large.

Alveolar Prognathism 86° Facial Prognathism 86°
Nasal " 80° .

XXVI. F17. The nasal spine is large.

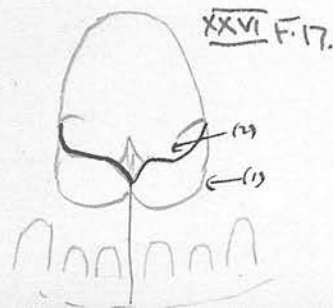
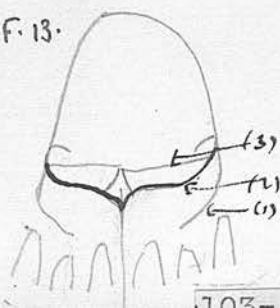
There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region (1)
from the lateral margin to the base of the spine (2)
from the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is sharp and ends
as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp.

There is a very small praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is deep and the teeth are of moderate size.

Alveolar Prognathism 81° Facial Prognathism 77° Nasal
Prognathism 82° XXVI F. 13.



XXVI. D18. The nasal spine is well marked.

There are four lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) and (1a) from the lateral margin towards the central incisor and towards line (2) respectively, (2) from the spine to meet line (3), (3) from .6 cms. behind the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $\frac{1}{3}$ of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as (1) and (1a).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded.

There is a large praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is deep and the teeth are of medium size.

Alveolar Prognathism 62° Facial Prognathism 77° .

XXVI. F18. The nasal spine is very small.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor (2) from the spine to meet (3) at the Infero-lateral angle (3) from .5 cms. behind the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $\frac{1}{3}$ of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as (1).

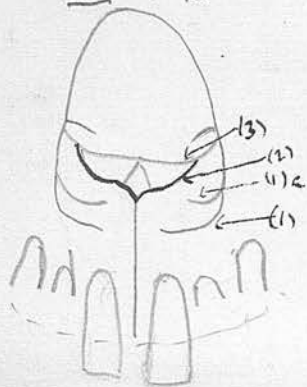
The inferior nasal margin is rounded and indefinite.

There is a definite praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is narrow and the teeth are large.

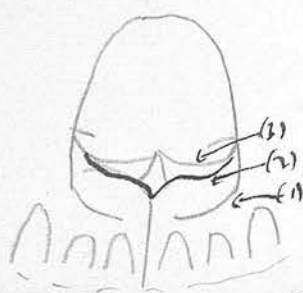
Alveolar Prognathism 72° Facial Prognathism 80°

Nasal " 60° .

XXVI F. 18.



XXVI F. 19.



Section B.

NEGROES.

There are 12 skulls in this group.

The alveolar surface is narrow in F19 1 skull.

" " " is very deep in F 8 1 skull.

" " " is deep or moderately deep in 10 skulls; (F 1. 2.4.5.6.7.9.13. 17.18).

Line 1. This is present as a single line going from the lateral nasal margin towards the Central Incisor in six skulls (F19.1.4.5.9.13).

It is replaced by a single line going from the lateral nasal margin to the Intermaxillary suture near the base of the spine in one skull) F17).

It is a ^{branched}~~branched~~ line in five skulls (F2.6.7.8.18) the branches going over towards the central incisor and one towards the base of the spine in three of these (F2.6.18). In the remaining two one branch goes to the Intermaxillary suture in both, but the second branch goes towards the central incisor in F8 and towards the spine above the branch to the maxillary suture in F7.

It is perhaps noteworthy that line (1) is a single line in the narrow skull.

Lines (1) and (2) approach each other very closely at the Infero-lateral angle in 3 skulls (F17.13.5) in which therefore the Intermediate area is reduced to a minimum and the lower margin is sharp in most of its extent and formed by (2) but blunt over the very small intermediate area.

Line (1) therefore seems to be present as a single

line going towards the central incisor in 50% of the skulls. In 40% it is a branched line, the branches usually going one towards the base of the spine and the other towards the central incisor, differing from the branched line in the North American and Burmese group.

Line 2 is present in all the skulls.

It goes to the Inferior Concha in (F5.13.17.

"	"	"	"	Infero-lateral angle in (F2.3.8.9.19)
"	"	"	"	lateral wall in (F 1.6.7.18)
"	"	"	"	meet line (3) on the nasal floor in F13.
"	"	"	"	" (3) on the lateral wall (F6.7.18)
"	"	"	"	" (3) at Inferior Concha
"	"	"	"	" (3) at Inferior lateral angle (F2.3.8.9.19).

In 42% of the skulls there fore line 2 goes to the Infero-lateral angle. In 58% to the lateral wall, but in most not quite reaching the Inferior Concha. Where line (3) is present it tends to meet line (2) at the Infero-lateral angle of the nose.

Line (3) is present in 9 skulls (F2.4.7.9.13.18.19.8.
F6)
and goes to the Inferior Concha in 8 of the nine.

The teeth are small in (F4) one skull, moderately large or large in the others, not being very large in any.

The spine is well marked in (F1.6.7.8.9.17.2)

"	"	"	small	in (F18.13.5.4)
"	"	"	very small	in (F9).

The spine therefore though not very large is well marked in 60% of cases and small in 34%.

In this group then the lower margin is blunt and in-

definite except in its medial part where it is formed by the medial end of line 2. The lower nasal margin tends to be broad in this group.

Measurements in Negro group.

<u>No.</u>	<u>Facial.</u>	<u>Alveolar.</u>	<u>Nasal.</u>
F2.	85	85	
4.	80	68	57
1.	79	79	
5.	83	83	
6.	86	77	
7.	84	74	
8.	80	68	
9.	78	69	62
13.	86	86	
17.	77	81	
18.	77	62	
19.	<u>80</u>	<u>72</u>	<u> </u>
Average:	81°	75°	60°

MADAGASCAN GROUP.

XXVII. 2. The nasal spine is very prominent.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin towards the lateral incisor (2) from the spine to the lateral wall below the Inferior Concha (3) from .6 cms. behind the spine to Inferior Concha.

The lower 1/3 of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as line (1).

The inferior nasal margin is sharp medially and rounded laterally.

There is a large Praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is deep, and the teeth are large.

Alveolar Prognathism 69° Facial Prognathism 74°

Nasal " 55° .

XXVII. 4. The nasal spine is very prominent.

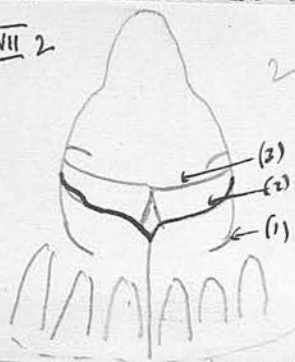
There are four lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) and (1a) from the lateral margin to the lateral incisor and the base of the spine respectively (2) from the spine to line (3) (3) from .6 cms. behind the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower 1/3 of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as (1) and (1a).

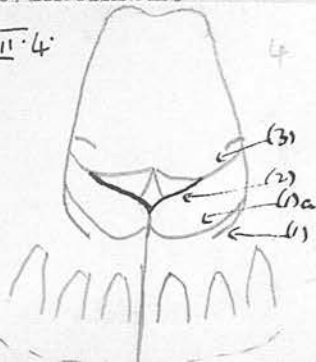
The Inferior nasal margin is rounded and indistinct.

The alveolar surface is very deep and the teeth are large. There is definite alveolar prognathism.

XXVII 2



XXVII 4



XXVII. 5. The nasal spine is small.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region

(1) from the lateral margin to the spine (2) from the spine to line (3), (3) from .6 cms. behind the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral nasal margin is sharp and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp medially and rounded laterally.

There is a large Praenasal Fossa. The alveolar surface is very deep and the teeth are small.

Alveolar Prognathism 58° Facial Prognathism 76°

Nasal " 68° .

XXVII. 6. The nasal spine is small.

There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to the base of the spine (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as line (1).

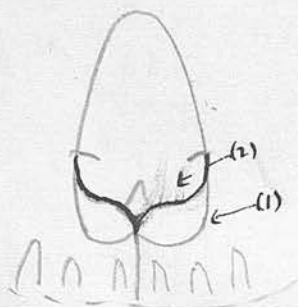
The Inferior nasal margin is sharp medially.

There is a very marked Praenasal Fossa. The alveolar surface is narrow and the teeth are small.

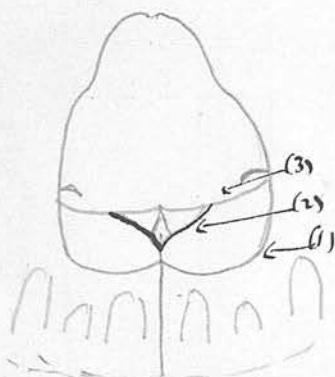
Alveolar Prognathism 75° ; Facial Prognathism 80° ;

Nasal " 55° .

XXVII 6



XXVII 5.



Line(1) is present as a single line going to the Central Incisor in skulls (2).

Line (1a) is present as a single line from the lateral margin to the Intermaxillary suture at the base of the nasal spine in 2 skulls (5.6).

It is a branched line in one skull (4) one branch going towards the central incisor and one to the base of the spine at the Intermaxillary suture.

Line (2) is present in the 4 skulls.

It goes to the Inferior Concha in (6) to the lateral wall below the Inferior Concha in (2) and meets (3) on the nasal floor in (5) and (4).

Line 3 is present in 3 of the (4) going to the Inferior Concha.

The lower nasal margin is sharp only in its medial 1/3 where it is formed by line (2) and blunt laterally.

The spine is very large in 2.4.

The " is small in 5 and 6.

<u>No.</u>	<u>Facial.</u>	<u>Alveolar</u>	<u>Nasal.</u>
2.	74	69	55
5	76	58	68
6	80	75	55

There are too few skulls in the group to generalize on the features of the lower nasal region.

NEW GUINEA CRANIA.

XXVIII. A.33. The nasal spine is prominent.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to over the lateral incisor (2) from the spine to the Infero-lateral angle (3) from .5 cms. behind the spine to the Inferior Concha. The lower 1/3 of the lateral margin is sharp and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp and formed by line (2). The alveolar surface is narrow and the teeth are large.

Alveolar Prognathism 75° Facial Prognathism 82°

Nasal " 65° .

XXVIII. 34. The nasal spine is very prominent.

There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin towards the lateral incisor (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower 1/3 of the lateral margin is sharp and ends as line (1).

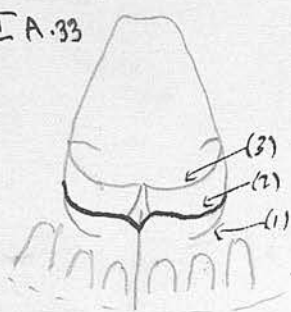
The Inferior nasal margin is sharp medially and rounded laterally.

There is a large Praenasal Sulcus. The alveolar surface is deep and the teeth are large.

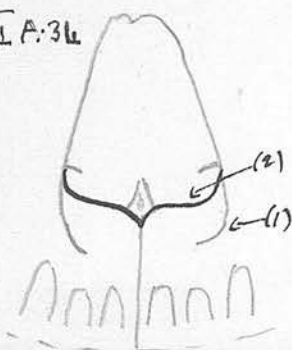
Alveolar Prognathism 80° Facial Prognathism 86°

Nasal " 65° .

XXVIII A.33



XXVIII A.34



XXVIII. A35. The nasal spine is prominent.

There are four lines in the Inferior nasal region

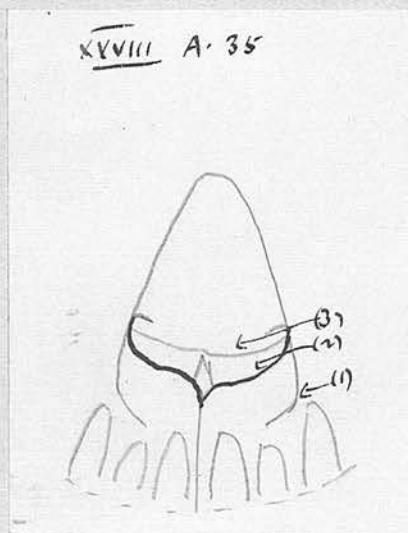
(1) from the lateral margin towards the lateral incisor (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha. (3) from .5 cms. behind the spine to meet line (2), (1a) from the lateral side of the lateral margin to the canine root.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp medially and rounded laterally.

There is a large Praemasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is deep and the teeth are large.

Alveolar Prognathism 86° Facial Prognathism 79°
Nasal " 56° .



LOYALTY ISLAND GROUP.

XXVIII. B1. The nasal spine is very prominent.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region (1a) from the lateral margin to over the lateral incisor, (1) from the lateral margin towards the central incisor, (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha. The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is sharp and ends as lines (1) and (1a).

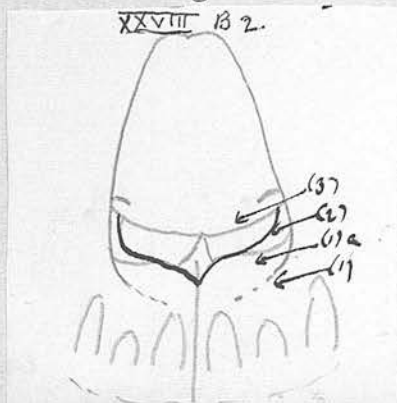
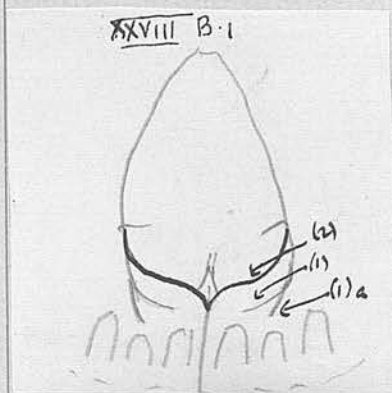
The inferior nasal margin is sharp medially and rounded laterally. There is a definite praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is narrow and the teeth are large.

Alveolar Prognathism 88° Facial Prognathism 76°
Nasal " 54° .

XXVIII. B2. The nasal spine is quite definite.

There are four lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) and (1a) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor and to meet line (2) respectively, (2) from the spine to meet line (3), (3) from .7 cms. behind the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as (1) and (1a). The Inferior nasal margin is sharp and formed by (2) and (1a). The alveolar surface is deep and the teeth are large. Alveolar Prognathism 84° Facial Prognathism 79° Nasal Prognathism 65° .



NEW HEBRIDES GROUP.

XXVlll. C.3. The nasal spine is small.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin towards the Intermaxillary crest (1a) from the lateral side of the lateral margin to over the central and lateral incisors (2) from the spine to the lateral nasal wall.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp medially and rounded laterally.

There is a large Praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is deep and the teeth are large.

Alveolar Prognathism 70° : Facial Prognathism 77° ;

Nasal " 61° .

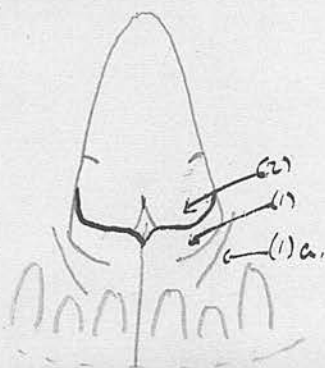
XXVlll. C.6. The nasal spine is large.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor (2) from the spine to meet (3) at the Infero-lateral angle (3) from 1 cm. behind the spine to the Inferior Concha.

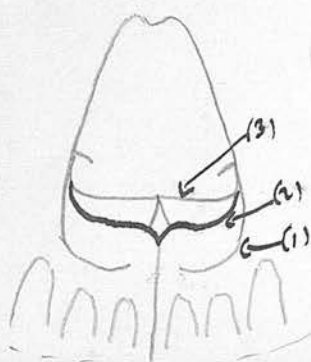
The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded and indefinite.

XXVlll C.3.



XXVlll C.6



XXVlll. C.6.)continued)

There is a large Praemasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is deep and the teeth are large.

Alveolar Prognathism 75° : Facial Prognathism 77° ;
Nasal " 65° .

XXVlll. C.7. The nasal spine is large.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region

(1) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor (2) from the spine to meet line (3) at the Infero-lateral angle, (3) from 1 cm. behind the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is sharp and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded and indefinite.

There is a large Praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is deep and the teeth are large.

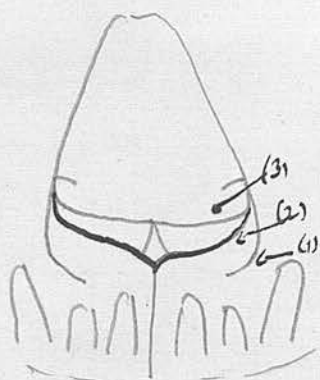
Alveolar Prognathism 70° : Facial Prognathism 74° ;
Nasal " 65° .

XXVlll. C11. The nasal spine is small.

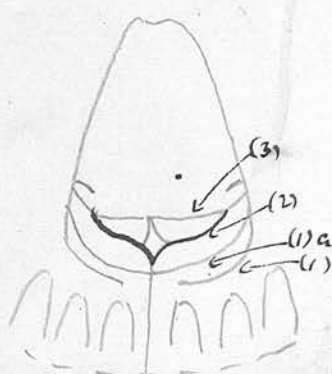
There are four lines in the Inferior nasal region

(1) from the lateral margin towards the central incisor, (2) from the spine to the lateral wall (2a) from the spine to (3), (3) from .8 cms. behind the spine to the Inferior Concha.

XXVlll C. 7.



XXVlll C. 11



XXV111. C.11. (continued)

The lower 1/3 of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded and indistinct. There is a large Praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is deep and the teeth are large. There is slight alveolar Prognathism.

XXV111. C13. The nasal spine is large. .

There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region

(1) from the lateral margin to the base of the spine

(2) from the spine to the lateral nasal wall.

The lower 1/3 of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded and indefinite.

There is a large Praenasal fossa. The alveolar surface is deep and the teeth are large.

Alveolar Prognathism 73° : Facial Prognathism 79° :

Nasal " 66° .

XXV111. C.16. The nasal spine is large.

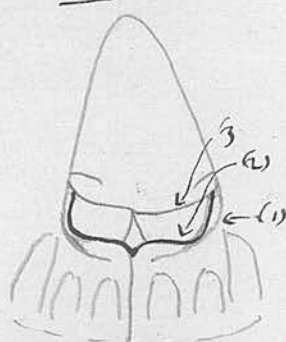
There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region

(1) from the lateral margin towards the central incisor but meeting line (2) (2) from the spine to meet

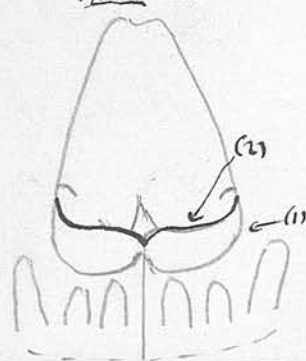
lines (1) and (3), (3) from .8 cms. behind the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower 1/3 of the lateral margin is sharp and ends

XXVIII C. 16



XXVIII C. 13.



XXV111. C16 (continued)

as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp.

The alveolar surface is narrow and the teeth are large.

There is definite alveolar prognathism.

XXV111. C.20. The nasal spine is large.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin towards the central incisor (2) from the spine to meet (3) at the Infero-lateral angle (3) .9 cms. behind the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower 1/3 of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded.

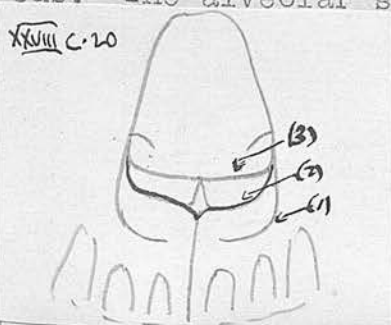
There is a large Praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is deep and slightly prognathous and the teeth are large.

XXV111. C.23. The nasal spine is very small.

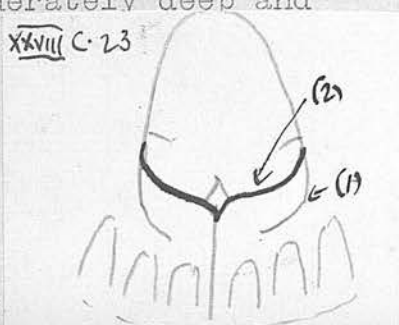
There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to between the central and lateral incisors (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower 1/3 of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as line (1). The Inferior nasal margin is rounded and indefinite. There is a very large Praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is moderately deep and

XXV111 C.20



XXV111 C.23



very markedly prognathous and the teeth are large.

SOLOMON ISLANDER.

XXV111. D5. The nasal spine is large.

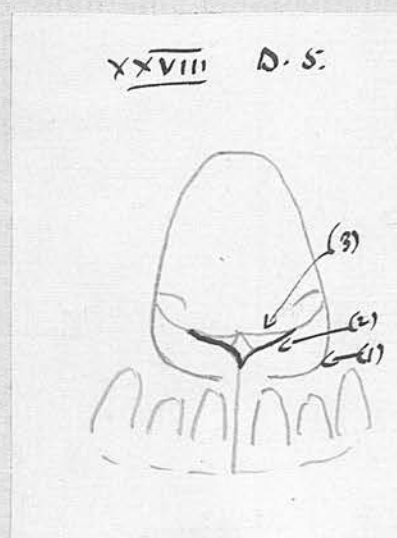
There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region

(1) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor (2) from the spine to line (3), (3) from .7 cms behind the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral nasal margin is rounded and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp medially and rounded laterally.

There is a large Praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is moderately deep and slightly prognathous and the teeth are large.



HAWAIIAN and OAHU GROUP.

XXVIII. F.3. The nasal spine is large.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor (2) from the spine to meet (3) at the Infero-lateral angle (3) from .6 cms. behind the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is sharp and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp medially and rounded laterally.

There is a large praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is moderately deep and the teeth are large.

There is slight alveolar prognathism.

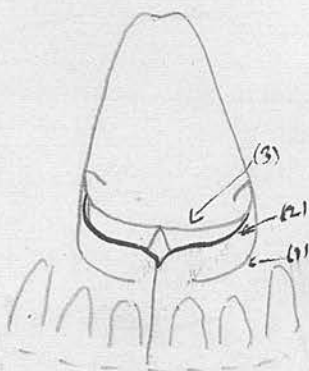
XXVIII. F.4. The nasal spine is large.

There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha.

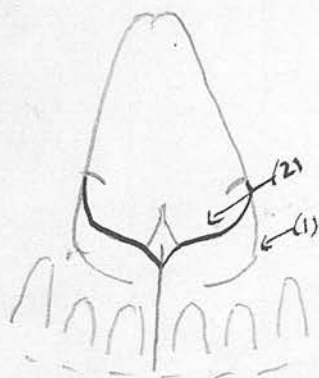
The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp medially and rounded laterally. There is a small praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is moderately deep and slightly prognathous, and the teeth are large.

XXVIII F.3



XXVIII F.4



XXV111. F.24. The nasal spine is large.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor (2) from the spine to meet (3) at the Infero-lateral angle (3) from .5 cms. behind the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral nasal margin is sharp and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp.

There is a small praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is moderately deep and very slightly prognathous and the teeth are large.

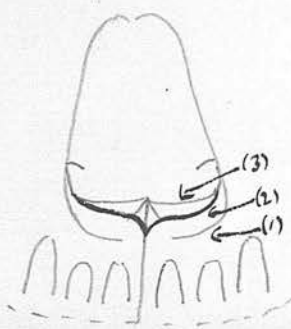
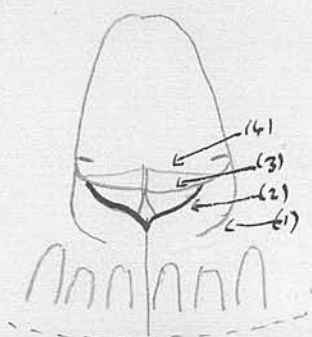
XXV111. F25. The nasal spine is small.

There are four lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to between the central and lateral incisors (2) from the spine to meet line (3), (3) from .6 cms. behind the spine to the Inferior Concha (3a) from .9 cms. behind the spine to meet line (3).

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded and indefinite.

There is a definite praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is moderately deep and orthognathous and the teeth are large.



XXVlll. F.27. The nasal spine is small.

There are four lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor (2) from the spine to (3), (3) from .5 cms. behind the spine to the Inferior Concha (3a) from 1 cm. behind the spine to meet line (3).

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is sharp and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp.

There is a definite praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is narrow and orthognathous and the teeth are large.

XXVlll. F.29. The nasal spine is small.

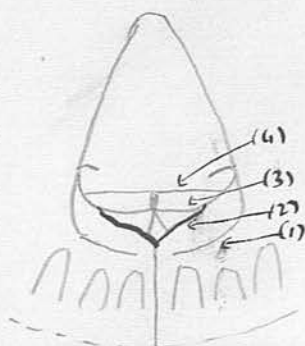
There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor (2) from the spine to meet line (3) at the Infero-lateral angle, (3) from .6 cms. behind the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is sharp and ends as line (1).

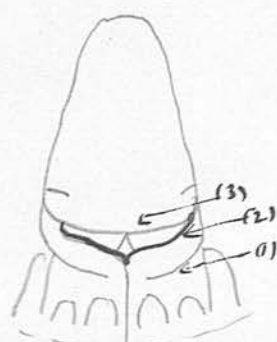
The Inferior nasal margin is rounded and indefinite.

There is a definite praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is narrow and very slightly prognathous and the teeth are large.

XXVlll. F. 27.



XXVlll. F. 29



XXVlll. F.33. The nasal spine is of moderate size.
There are four lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to over the lateral incisor (2) from the spine to meet line (3), (3) from .5 cms. behind the spine to the Inferior Concha (3a) from 1 cm. behind the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded and indefinite. There is a definite Praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is deep and prognathous and the teeth are large.

XXVlll. F.38. The nasal spine is small.

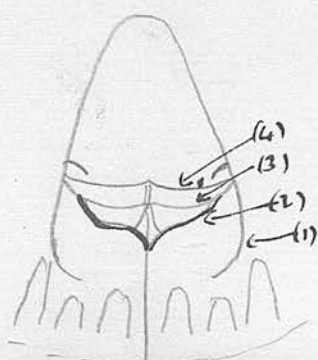
There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin towards the central incisor (2) from the spine to (3), (3) from .6 cms. behind the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is sharp and ends as line (1).

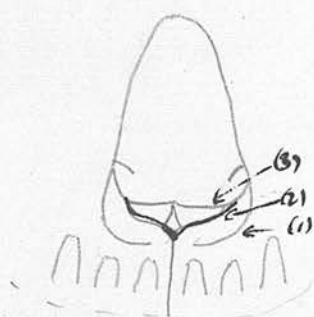
The Inferior nasal margin is sharp medially and rounded laterally. There is a definite Praenasal Sulcus.

The alveolar surface is narrow and prognathous, and the teeth are of medium size.

XXVlll F. 33



XXVlll F. 38



XXVlll. F.39. The nasal spine is of moderate size.

There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is sharp and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp medially and rounded laterally. There is a definite Praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is deep and orthognathous and the teeth are large.

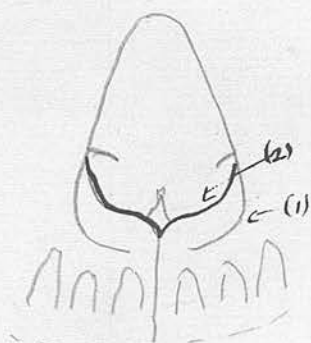
XXVlll. F40. The nasal spine is of moderate size.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor (2) from the spine to meet (3), (3) from .9 cms. behind the spine to the Inferior Concha.

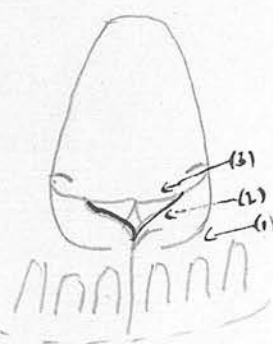
The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded and indefinite. There is a definite praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is moderately deep and the teeth are of medium size. There is marked alveolar prognathism.

XXVlll F. 39



XXVlll F. 40



CHATHAM ISLAND GROUP.

XXVIII. G8. The nasal spine is large.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor at the base of the spine, (2) from the spine to meet line (3), (3) from 1 cm. behind the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower 1/3 of the lateral margin is sharp and ends as line (1).

The inferior nasal margin is sharp laterally and rounded medially.

There is a large praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is deep and orthognathous and the teeth are of moderate size.

XXVIII. G.9. The nasal spine is very large.

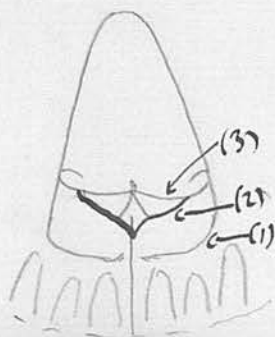
There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to the base of the spine (2) from the spine to meet line (3), (3) from .8 cms. behind the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower 1/3 of the lateral margin is sharp and ends as line (1).

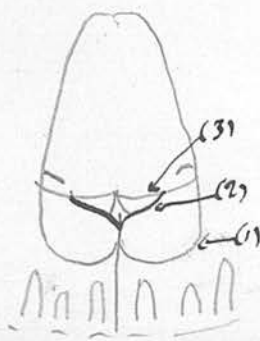
The Inferior nasal margin is sharp.

There is a large praenasal fossa. The alveolar surface is deep and orthognathous and the teeth are small.

XXVIII G 8



XXVIII G. 9.



XXVIII. G.11. The nasal spine is large.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor (2) from the spine to meet line (3), (3) from .6 cms. behind the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is sharp and ends as line (1).

The inferior nasal margin is rounded and indefinite.

There is a large praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is very deep and orthognathous and the teeth are of medium size.

XXVIII. G.15. The nasal spine is large.

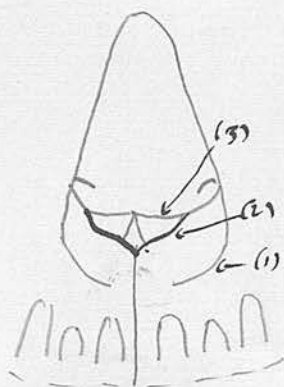
There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral nasal margin to over the central incisor (2) from the spine to meet line (3), (3) from .8 cms. behind the spine to the lateral wall.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is sharp and ends as line (1).

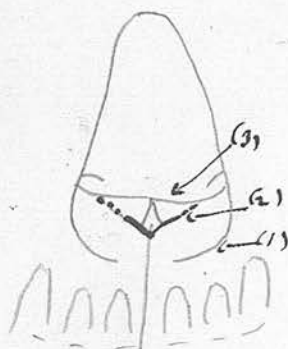
The inferior nasal margin is rounded.

There is a small praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is deep and slightly prognathous, and the teeth are of medium size.

XXVIII G.11.



XXVIII G.15



NEW CALEDONIAN GROUP.

XXV111. H.1. The nasal spine is large.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to over the Central incisor (1a) from the lateral margin to (2), (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is sharp and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp medially and rounded laterally. The alveolar surface is moderately deep and prognathous, and the teeth are large. In this skull the vertical diameter is short and the transverse one very broad.

XXV111. H.2. The nasal spine is small.

There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin towards the central incisor (2) from the spine to the lateral nasal wall.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is sharp but line (1) is faint.

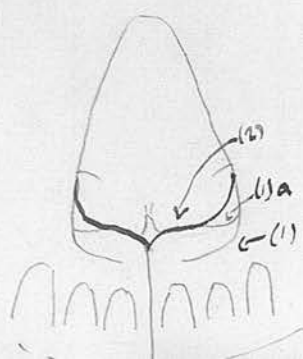
The Inferior nasal margin is rounded and indistinct.

There is a large praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is moderately deep and the teeth are large.

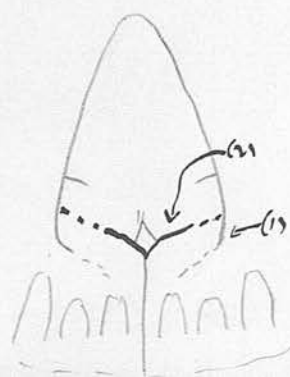
Alveolar Prognathism 76° : Facial Prognathism 81° :

Nasal " . 73° .

XXV111 H. 1.



XXV111 H 2



XXVIII. H.4. The nasal spine is small.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to over the lateral incisor (2) from the spine to line (3), (3) from 6 cms. behind the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $\frac{1}{3}$ of the lateral nasal margin is rounded and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded and indefinite. There is a large Praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is moderately deep and markedly prognathous, and the teeth are large.

XXVIII. H.5. The nasal spine is large.

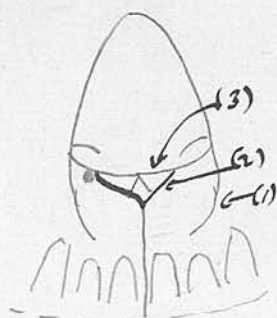
There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to over the central and lateral incisors, (2) from the spine to the lateral nasal wall.

The lower $\frac{1}{3}$ of the lateral margin is rounded and (1) is indistinct.

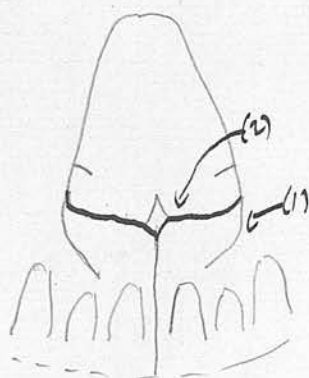
The Inferior nasal margin is sharp medially and rounded laterally.

There is a large Praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is very deep and markedly prognathous and the teeth are large.

XXVIII H.4.



XXVIII H.5.



XXVlll. H.6. The nasal spine is large.

There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region (1a) from the lateral side of the lateral margin to the canine root, (2) from the spine to the lateral nasal wall.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is sharp and ends ~~as~~ abruptly at the Infero-lateral angle.

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded and indefinite.

There is a very large praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is very deep and the teeth are large. The alveolar prognathism is very marked.

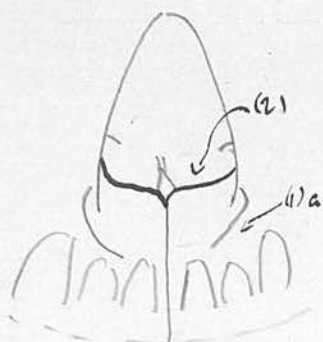
XXVlll. H.7. The nasal spine is large.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) and (1a) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor and to meet line (2) respectively, (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is sharp and ends as (1) and 1a).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp and fromed by (1a) and (2). The alveolar surface is narrow and slightly prognathous, and the teeth are small.

XXVlll H. 6



XXVlll H. 7



XXVIII. H.8. The nasal spine is large.

There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region (1a) from the lateral side of the lateral margin to the canine root (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is sharp and ends abruptly at the Infero-lateral angle.

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded and indefinite. There is a very large praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is moderately deep and very markedly prognathous and the teeth are small.

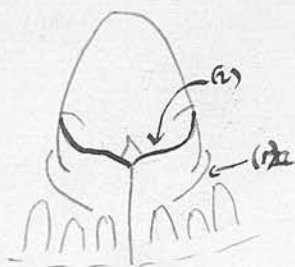
XXVIII. H.9. The nasal spine is large.

There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region (1a) from the lateral side of the lateral margin to over the central incisor (2) from the spine to the lateral nasal wall.

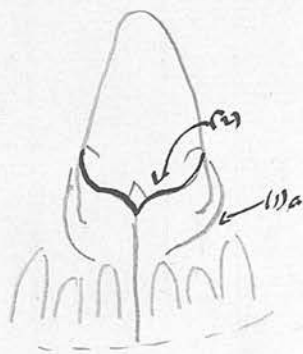
The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is sharp from .6 cms. above the level of the Inferior Concha and is inverted presenting a sharp ridge towards the nasal cavity.

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded and indefinite. There is a large praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is deep and prognathous and the teeth are large.

XXVIII H.8.



XXVIII H.9.



XXV111. H.11. The nasal spine is large.

There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is sharp and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp and formed by line (2). There is a large praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is deep and prognathous and the teeth are large.

XXV111. H.13. The nasal spine is large.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to over the central and lateral incisors (2) from the spine to meet line (3) on the nasal floor (3) from .6 cms. behind the spine to the Inferior Concha.

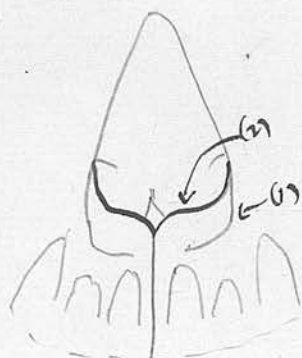
The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded and indefinite.

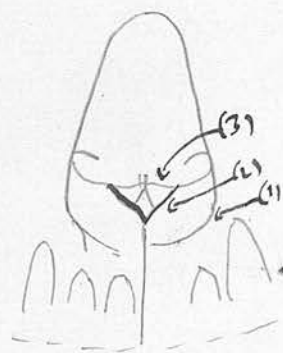
There is a very large Praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is deep and the teeth are large.

Alveolar Prognathism 67° : Facial Prognathism 75° :
Nasal " 54° .

XXVIII H.11.



XXVIII H.13



FIJI ISLANDS GROUP.

XXV111. I.1.

The nasal spine is very large.

There are two lines in the Infero nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is sharp and ends as (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded and indefinite. There is a very large Praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is moderately deep and slightly prognathous and the teeth are large.

XXV111. I.2.

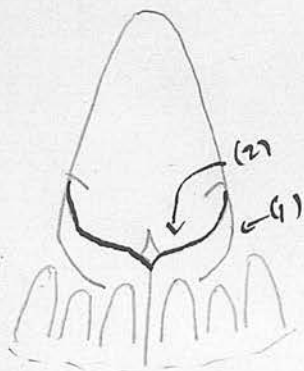
The nasal spine is very large.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region (1a) from the lateral margin to the base of the spine over the central incisor (2) from the spine to meet line (3) except on the left side where line (2) does not reach the spine (3) from .5 cms. behind the spine to the Inferior Concha.

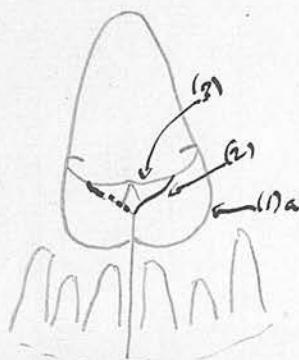
The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is sharp and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp medially and rounded laterally. There is a large praenasal fossa. The alveolar surface is very deep and markedly prognathous and the teeth are large.

XXV111 J. 1.



XXV111 J. 2



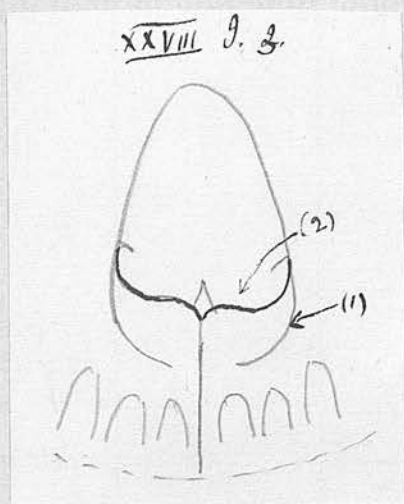
XXVIII. I.3. The nasal spine is very large.

There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region
(1) from the lateral margin towards the central
incisor (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral nasal margin is rounded
and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp where it is formed
by (2) and rounded laterally.

There is a very large praenasal sulcus. The alveolar
surface is very deep and slightly prognathous, and
the teeth are of medium size.



Section B.

Fiji; New Caledonia; Solomon Islander;
Loyalty Islander; New Hebrides; New Guinea;
Oahu & Hawaiian & Chatham Islander; Group.

There are 41 skulls in this group.

The alveolar surface is narrow in 7 skulls (A33.B1.
C16. F27. 29.38. H7.)

The alveolar surface is very deep in 5 skulls (G11.
H5.6. I2.3.)

The alveolar surface is deep or moderately deep in
29 skulls.

Line (1) is present as a single line running from the
lateral nasal margin to the Incisor root in 30 skulls.
(A33. 34. 35. C16.23.3.20. 6.7. D5. F27. 29. 38. 3.4
24. 25. 39. 40. 33 G.8. 15. 11. H2. 4. 11. 13. 5. 1&.3
being very indistinct in H2 and absent in H8. 9.6.

Line (1) is a branched line in 5 skulls (H7.B1. H1.
B2. C11. the branches going one to C1 and one to meet
line (1) in B2. H1. 7.

One to C1 and one to base of spine in C11

" " " " L1 in B1.

Line (1) goes to the base of the spine and inter-
maxillary suture as a single line in G9 I2 C13.

The line from the lateral nasal margin meets line (2)
in 4 skulls.(B2 H1.7.A33) and almost meets in C16.

There is a line running from the lateral side of the
lateral nasal margin to the central incisor in 4 skulls
H6.8.9.23.

Line (2). This is present in all the skulls though not well marked in 3 of them, viz., H2. G15. I2.

It meets lines (1) in 4 skulls but is traceable beyond the point of meeting in all but A33 where there is a sharp ridge from the lateral margin to the tip of the spine. It goes to the Inferior Concha in 12 skulls

H1.7.8.11. I 1.3. A34. 35. B1. F39. 6. C23.)

It goes to the lateral wall in 10 skulls (H2.5.6.9. C3. F27. 40. C11. 13. 16.

It goes to the Infero-lateral angle in 6 skulls (F24. F29. 3. C6. 7. 20)

It meets line (3) at the Inferior Concha.

It meets line (3) on the lateral wall A35. B2. F27.40 C11. 16.)

It meets line (3) at the Infero-lateral angle F24.29 3. C6.7.20)

It meets line (3) on the nasal floor H4. 13. I2. F25 33.38. G8.9.11.15. D5. 11)

It does not meet line (3) in A33.

Line (3) is present in 24 skulls of this group (F27.29 38.3.25.24.40 C20.11.7.6.16. B2. A33. 35. D5 F33 G8.7 11.15. H4. 13. I2.)

It goes to the Inferior Concha in 23 of the 24 - D5 C20. 16. 11.7.6. F3. G11.9.8. F40. I2. H13.4. F38.33. F29. 27. 25. 24. B24. A33)

It goes to the lateral wall G15.

It usually meets line (2) on the lateral wall between the Infero-lateral angle and the Inferior Concha except in about 30% of the group when it meets line(2) on the nasal floor. It ends in nearly all the Inferior Concha.

The lower margin of the nasal aperture is therefore blunt and rounded laterally where it is formed by the intermediate area and sharp medially where formed by line (2) except in A33, B2. H7 where it is formed by line (2) and a branch from line (1) and also H7.

It is also sharp in F24. 27. H11 where it is formed by line (2) and in C16 where (1) and (2) almost meet.

The nasal spine is small

B2. C3. F25. 27. 29. 33.38. 39.40. C11. H2.4.

The nasal spine is very small in C23.

The spine is well marked A33.38. B1. F24. G8.11.15
~~G~~F6.3. C6.7.13.16.20. D5. H8.9.11.13.1.5.6.7

The spine is very large A34. G9. I3.2.1.

The spine is therefore well marked in 56% of the skulls and small but quite definite in 30%.

It is very large 13% of cases in which skulls the alveolar surface is either deep or very deep.

It is perhaps worth mentioning that in these skulls line (1) is either present as a single line going towards the central incisor or as (1a) going to the Intermaxillary suture at the base of the spine.

Therefore the tendency is for line (1) to be a definite though not prominent single line running from the lateral nasal margin towards the incisor roots and not meeting line (2). It is however a branching line in 12% of the group and the branches usually go one towards the central incisor and the other to meet line (2).

It is perhaps noteworthy that it is mostly in skulls with a branching line (1) that (1) and (2) meet.

Line 2 therefore reaches the lateral wall in 28 of the 41 skulls, stopping at the Infero-lateral angle in 6 of these ending below the Inferior Concha in 10 of these and ending at the Inferior Concha in 12 of these.

Line (2) then reaches the lateral wall in 68% of this group and does not in the remaining 30%, and when it does reach the lateral wall it usually goes on either to the Inferior Concha or to the area between it and the Infero-lateral angle.

No.	<u>Measurements for this group.</u>		
	<u>Alveolar</u>	<u>Facial</u>	<u>Nasal.</u>
H13.	67	75	54
9	71	78	63
2	76	81	73
G13	73	79	66
7	70	74	59
6	75	77	65
3	70	77	61
B 2	84	79	65
1	<u>88</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>54</u>
	74°	77°	62°

The teeth are small in three skulls H.7.8.G9 and moderately large or large in the others.

MAORI CRANIA.

XXX1. A2. The nasal spine is large.

There are four lines in the Inferior nasal region (1a) from the lateral margin to the base of the spine (1) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor on the left side only (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha (3) from .6 cms. behind the spine to meet (2) on the nasal floor.

The lower $\frac{1}{3}$ of the lateral margin is sharp and ends as (1) and 1a).

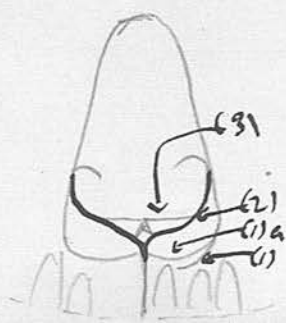
The Inferior nasal margin is rounded but quite definite. The alveolar surface is a narrow and slightly prognathous and the teeth are of moderate size.

XXX1. A3. The nasal spine is very large.

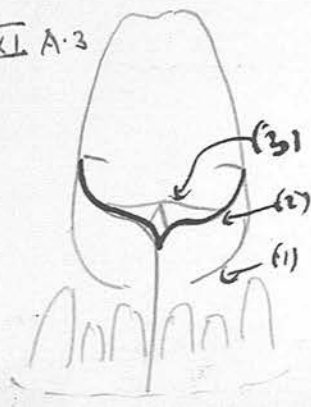
There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha (3) from .5 cms. behind the spine to meet (2) on the nasal floor. The lower $\frac{1}{3}$ of the lateral margin is sharp and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp laterally where it is formed by line (1) and rounded medially where formed by line (2). There is a large praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is very deep and the teeth are large. There is very marked alveolar prognathism.

XXX1 A2.



XXX1 A3



XXX1. A4. The nasal spine is very large.

There are two lines in the inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor (2) from the spine to the lateral wall.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is sharp and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp medially and laterally and rounded in between.

There is a definite praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is deep and slightly prognathous and the teeth are of medium size.

XXX1. A5. The nasal spine is large.

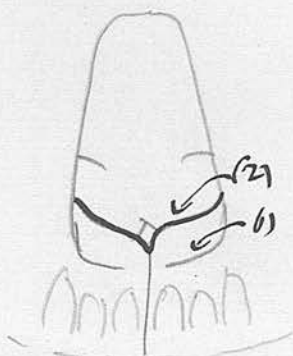
There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor (2) from the spine to end on the nasal floor near the lateral wall.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is sharp and ends as line (1).

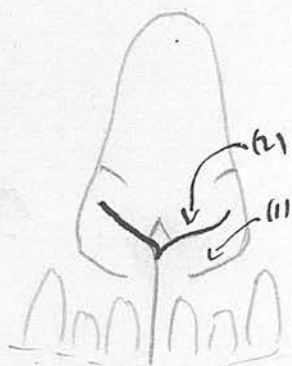
The Inferior nasal margin is sharp medially and laterally and rounded at the praenasal sulcus.

There is a large praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is deep and orthognathous and the teeth are of moderate size.

xxx1 A.4



xxx1 A.5



XXX1. A6. The nasal spine is large.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region
(1) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor
(2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha (3) from .6
cms. behind the spine to meet (2) at the Inferior
Concha. The lower 1/3 of the lateral margin is rounded
and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp medially and
rounded laterally.

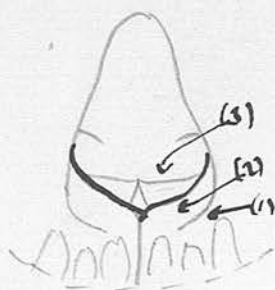
There is a definite praenasal sulcus. The alveolar
surface is narrow and orthognathous, and the teeth
are small.

XXX1. A7. The nasal spine is small.

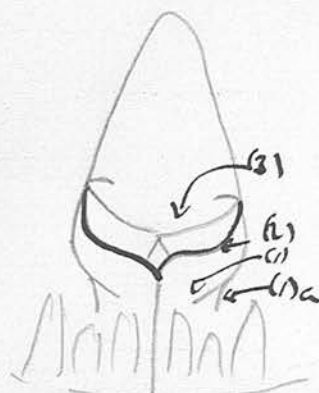
There are four lines in the Inferior nasal region
(1) and (1a) from the lateral margin to over the
central and lateral incisors respectively (2) from
the spine to the Inferior Concha (3) from .6 cms.
behind the spine to meet (2) at the Inferior Concha.
The lower 1/3 of the lateral margin is rounded and
ends as (1) and (1a).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp laterally and
rounded medially. The alveolar surface is moderately
deep and very slightly prognathous and the teeth are
large.

XXX1 A. 6



XXX1 A. 7



XXXI. A8.

The nasal spine is large.

There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region

(1) from the lateral margin to over the lateral incisor (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded and formed by line (2). There is a large praenasal sulcus.

The alveolar surface is very deep and definitely prognathous and the teeth are large.

XXXI. A9.

The nasal spine is very large.

There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region

(1) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is sharp and ends as line (1).

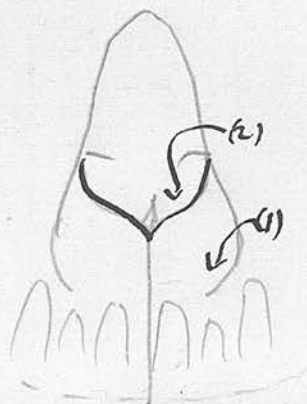
The Inferior nasal margin is sharp and formed mostly by line (1).

There is a large praenasal sulcus.

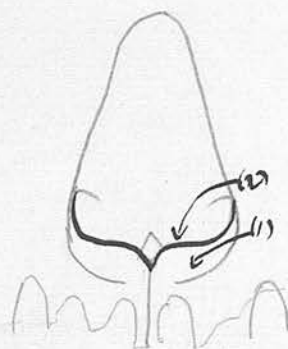
The alveolar surface is very deep and the teeth are large.

There is definite alveolar prognathism.

XXXI A. 8



XXXI A. 9



XXX1. A10.

The nasal spine is very large.

There are four lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) and (1a) from the lateral margin to the central incisor and towards line (2) respectively 1a being only present on the right side.

The lower $\frac{1}{3}$ of the lateral nasal margin is rounded. The Inferior nasal margin is rounded and formed by line (2).

The alveolar surface is very deep and prognathous and the teeth are large.

XXX1. A14. The nasal spine is large.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha (3) from .5 cms. behind the spine to meet (2) on the nasal floor.

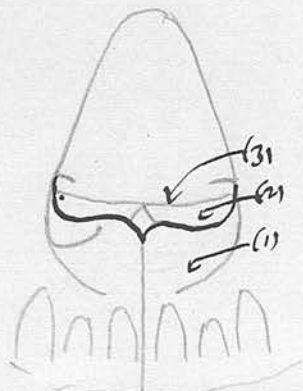
The lower $\frac{1}{3}$ of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp medially and formed by line (2). There is a large praenasal sulcus.

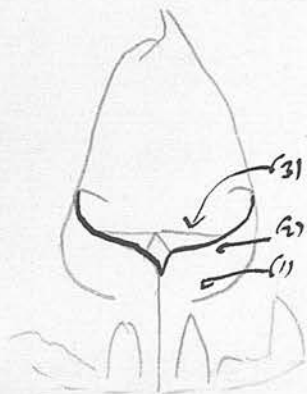
The alveolar surface is broken. The teeth are small.

There is very slight alveolar prognathism.

XXX1 A. 10.



XXX1 A 14



XXXI. A15. The nasal spine is very large.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region
(1) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor
(2) from the spine to the lateral wall (3) from .5 cms.
behind the spine to meet line (2) on the nasal floor.
The lower 1/3 of the lateral margin is rounded and ends
as line (1).

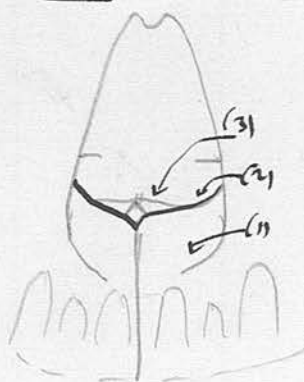
The Inferior nasal margin is rounded and indistinct.
There is a large praenasal sulcus. The alveolar sur-
face is very deep and prognathous and the teeth are
large.

XXXI. A17. The nasal spine is large.

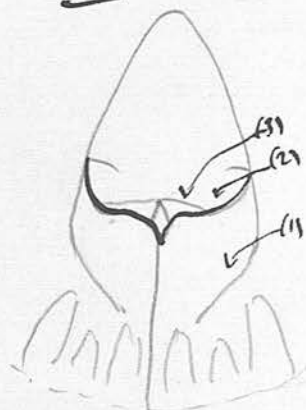
There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region
(1) from the lateral margin towards the central incisor
(2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha (3) from
.6 cms. behind the spine to meet (2) on the nasal
floor. The lower 1/3 of the lateral margin is rounded
and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded and indistinct.
There is a large praenasal sulcus. The alveolar
surface is very deep and the teeth are of moderate
size. There is very marked alveolar prognathism.

XXXI A.15



XXXI A.17.



XXXI. A42. The nasal spine is small.

There are four lines in the Inferior nasal region

- (1) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor
- (2) from the spine to the lateral wall (2a) from the spine to meet line (3) at the Infero-lateral angle
- (3) from .6 cms. behind the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is sharp and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded.

The alveolar surface is moderately deep and slightly prognathous and the teeth are large.

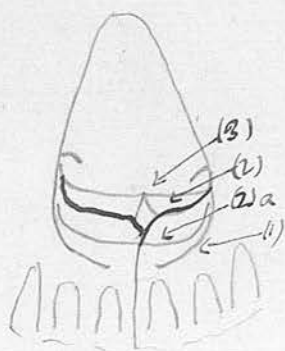
XXXI. A43. The nasal spine is small.

- There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to over the lateral incisor (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha.

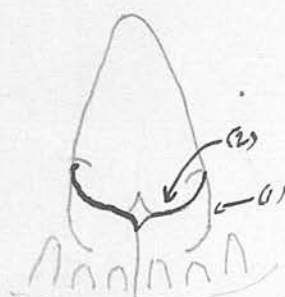
The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is sharp and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp medially and rounded laterally. There is a large praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is narrow and slightly prognathous and the teeth are small.

XXXI A. 42.



XXXI A43.



XXX1. A33. The nasal spine is small.

There are four lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) and (1a) from the lateral margin towards the central incisor and to the base of the spine respectively (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha (3) from 6 cms. behind the spine to meet line (2).

The lower $\frac{1}{3}$ of the lateral margin is sharp and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp.

The alveolar surface is deep and slightly prognathous and the teeth are large.

XXX1. A32. The nasal spine is large.

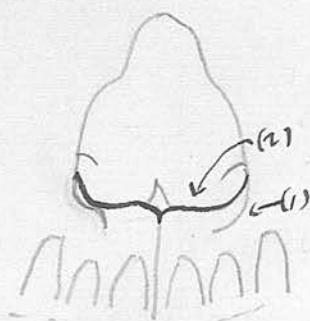
There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to over the lateral incisor almost meeting line (2) on the right side (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $\frac{1}{3}$ of the lateral margin is sharp and ends as line (1).

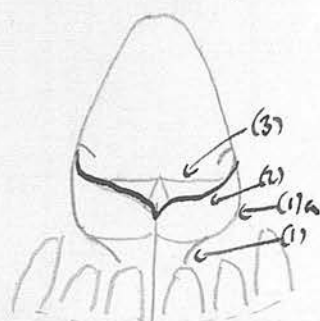
The Inferior nasal margin is sharp medially and rounded laterally.

The alveolar surface is deep and slightly prognathous and the teeth are large.

XXXI A 32



XXXI A 33



XXX1. A40. The nasal spine is large.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region
(1) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor,
(2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha (3)
from .5 cms. behind the spine to meet line (2)

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is sharp and ends
as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp medially and
rounded laterally.

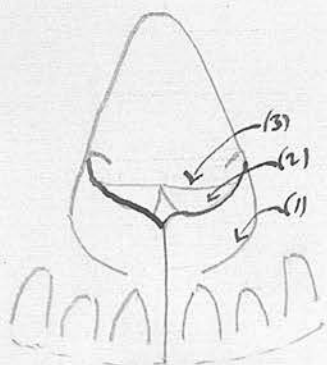
There is a very large praenasal sulcus. The alveolar
surface is very deep and orthognathous and the teeth
are large.

XXX1. A31. The nasal spine is small.

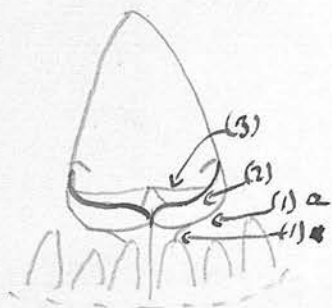
There are four lines in the Inferior nasal region
(1) and (1a) from the lateral margin to over the cen-
tral incisor and to the base of the spine respectively
(2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha (3) from
~~the~~ .6 cms. behind the spine to meet line (2).

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is sharp and ends
as (1a). The alveolar surface is narrow and orthog-
nathous and the teeth are of moderate size.

XXX1 A 40



XXX1 A 31



XXXI. A30. The nasal spine is small.

There are four lines in the Inferior nasal margin (1) and (1a) from the lateral margin to over the central and lateral incisors respectively (2) from the spine to the lateral wall (3) from .8 cms. behind the spine to the lateral wall.

The lower $\frac{1}{3}$ of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as (1) and (1a).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded.

There is a small praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is very deep and orthognathous and the teeth are large.

XXXI. A39. The nasal spine is small.

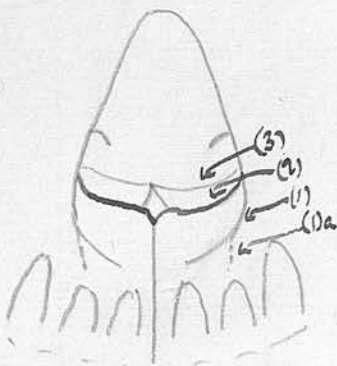
There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to over central incisor (1a) from the lateral margin to meet line (2) (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $\frac{1}{3}$ of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as (1) and (1a).

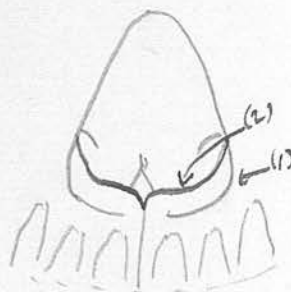
The Inferior nasal margin is rounded.

There is a small praenasal fossa. The alveolar surface is narrow and orthognathous and the teeth are large.

XXXI A 30



XXXI A 39



XXXI. A36. The nasal spine is large.

There are four lines in the Inferior nasal region

- (1) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor
- (2) from the spine to end on the nasal floor near the lateral wall (2a) from the spine to meet line (3),
- (3) from 1 cm. behind the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $\frac{1}{3}$ of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded.

There is a definite praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is moderately deep and prognathous, and the teeth are large.

XXXI. A29. The nasal spine is large.

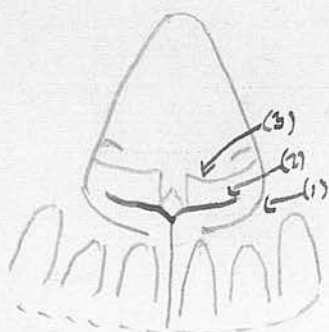
There are four lines in the Inferior nasal region

- (1) and (1a) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor and to meet line (2) respectively (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha (3) from .6 cms. behind the spine to line (2).

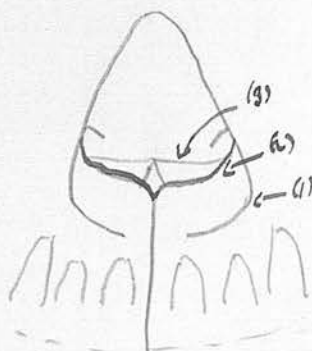
The lower $\frac{1}{3}$ of the lateral margin is sharp and ends as line (1) and 1a).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded. The alveolar surface is very deep and prognathous and the teeth are large.

XXXI A 36



XXXI A 29



XXXI. A28. The nasal spine is small.

There are four lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) and (1a). from the lateral margin to over the central and lateral incisors respectively, (2) from the spine to meet line (3), (3) from 8 cms. behind the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $\frac{1}{3}$ of the lateral margin is sharp and ends as (1) and (1a).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded.

There is a very large praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is deep and prognathous and the teeth are large

XXXI. A27. The nasal spine is large.

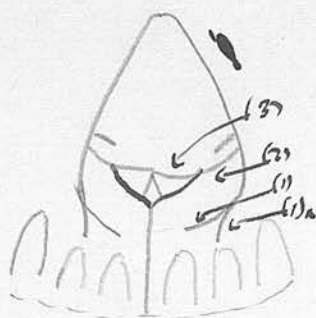
There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor (1a) from the lateral margin to the base of the spine (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $\frac{1}{3}$ of the lateral margin is sharp and ends as (1) and (1a).

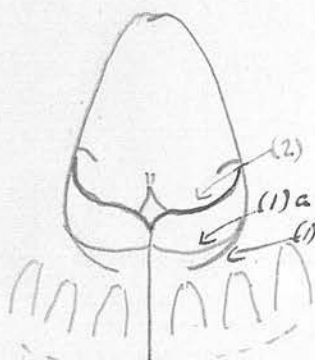
The Inferior nasal margin is sharp.

There is a large praenasal fossa. The alveolar surface is very deep and orthognathous and the teeth are large.

XXXI A. 28



XXXI A 27



XXX1. A26. The nasal spine is large.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region
(1) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor (1a) on the right side only, from the lateral margin to meet line(2), (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower 1/3 of the lateral margin is sharp and ends as (1) and (1a).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded.

The alveolar surface is very deep and the teeth are large.

There is definite alveolar prognathism.

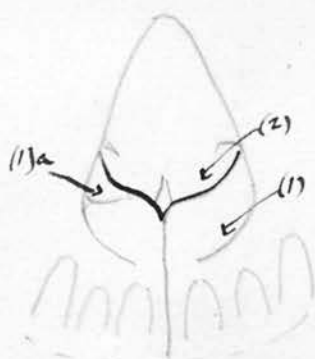
XXX1. A56. The nasal spine is large.

There are four lines in the Inferior nasal region
(1) and (1a) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor and lateral ^{incisor} ~~incisor~~ respectively (2) from the spine to meet line (3), (3) from .6 cms. behind the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower 1/3 of the lateral margin is sharp and ends as (1) and (1a).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp and formed by (1a). The alveolar surface is moderately deep and very slightly prognathous and the teeth are large.

XXX1 A. 26



XXX1 A. 56



XXX1. A54. The nasal spine is small.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region

(1) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor

(2) from the spine to the lateral wall (3) from .5 cms.

behind the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $\frac{1}{3}$ of the lateral margin is sharp and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp medially and rounded laterally.

There is a definite praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is very deep and orthognathous, and the teeth are large.

XXX1. A53. The nasal spine is large.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region

(1) from the lateral margin to the base of the spine

(2) from the spine to the Infero-lateral angle but

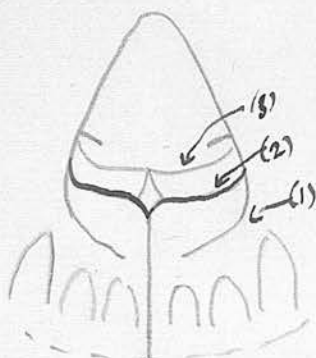
meeting (1) on its way (3) from .6 cms. behind the

spine to the Inferior Concha, and present on the right side only.

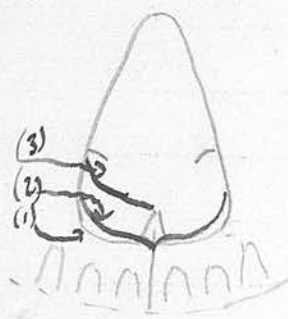
The lower $\frac{1}{3}$ of the lateral margin is sharp and ends as (1). The Inferior nasal margin is sharp and formed by (1) and (2). The alveolar surface is narrow and orthognathous and the teeth are small.

There is no definite Intermediate area.

XXX1 A 54



XXX1 A 53



XXXI. A44. The nasal spine is large.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region (1a) from the lateral side of the lateral margin to the canine root, (2) from the spine to the Infero-lateral angle (2a) from the spine to end in on the nasal floor near the lateral wall.

The lower 1/3 of the lateral margin is rounded and ends abruptly as a small tubercule at the Infero-lateral angle.

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded and framed by line (2). The alveolar surface is moderately deep and orthognathous and the teeth are of moderate size.

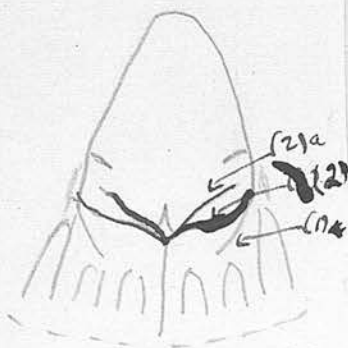
XXXI. A58. The nasal spine is small.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha (3) from .6 cms. behind the spine to meet (2) at the Infero-lateral angle.

The lower 1/3 of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded and indefinite. There is a large praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is deep and slightly prognathous, and the teeth are large.

XXXI A. 44



XXXI A 58



XXX1. A57.

The nasal spine is large.

There are four lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) and (1a) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor and to meet line (2) respectively, (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha (3) from .5 cms. behind the spine to meet line(2).

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded and formed by (1a) and (2). The alveolar surface is deep and orthognathous and the teeth are of moderate size.

XXX1. A64.

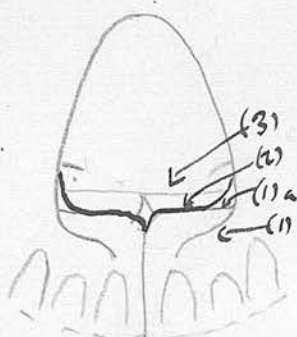
The nasal spine is very large.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor (2) from the spine to meet (1) at the Infero-lateral angle (3) from .6 cms. behind the spine to the Inferior Concha.

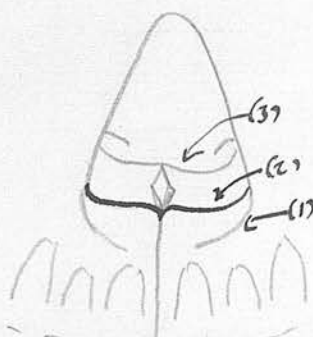
The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is sharp and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded and formed by line (2). The alveolar surface is very deep and orthoganthous and the teeth are large.

XXX1 A 57



XXX1 A. 64



Section B.

MAORI GROUP.

The alveolar surface is narrow in 6 skulls. (A6.2.53
A39.31.43)

The alveolar surface is very deep in 12 skulls

(10.15.17.8.3.64.54.26.27.29
30.40)

" " " is deep or moderately deep in 14
skulls (A14.9.7.44.56.36.42.54. 57.58.28.33.32)

n Line 1 is present as a single line going towards the
central incisor roots in 21 skulls, the condition being
unilateral in 2.3.26.A6.9.39.43.42. 36.9.14.5.4.58.32
10.15.17.8.3.14.54.26.29.40.44).

It is a single line from the lateral nasal margin to
the base of the spine at the Interior suture in one
skull (53)

It is a branched line in 11 skulls (31.7.56.57.28
33.26) 27.30 being unilateral 10. 26.

The branches go one towards the central incisor and
one to the base of the spine and Intermaxillary suture
in 5 skulls (27.33.56.31.2.

They are one to C.I and one to meet line (2) on the
nasal floor in one skull (57) the second branch almost
but not quite meeting line (2) in A10.26) one goes to C.I and
and one to Line in 3 skulls (30.28.7).

Line 2 is present in all the skulls. It goes to the
Inferior Concha in 19 skulls (57.58.26.27.29.39.31.
40.32.33.43.2.3.7.8.9.10.14.17)

It goes to the lateral wall below Inferior Concha in
3 skulls (64.53.42).

It does not reach the lateral wall in 5 skulls

(64.56.28.36.5.

It meets line (3) on lateral wall in 2 skulls (30.10)

It meets line (3) at Inferior lateral angle in 3 skulls
58.42.6)

It meets line (3) at Inferior Concha in 1 skull 7.

It meets line (3) on nasal floor in 12 skulls (57.56
28.29.31.40.33. 2.3.14.15.17)

It meets line (1) before reaching Infero lateral angle
in skull 64

Line (3) is present in 21 skulls 40.30.29.54 64.17.3.
15.10.57.58.29.33.42.36.56.7.14.31.2.6.

It reaches the Inferior Concha in 7 skulls (42.36.
28.56.54.64.7)

It ends at line (2) on nasal floor in 10 skulls
(31.40.33.29.57.17.15.14.3.2)

It ends on lateral wall in 2 skulls (30.10)

It ends at Inferior lateral angle in 2 skulls (58.6)

Line 1 therefore tends to be a single line running
from the lateral nasal margin towards the central
incisor roots in most of the group (72%) half of them
having a very deep alveolar surface.

Where it is a branched line as in 26% of the group
the branches usually go one to the base of the spine
and the Intermaxillary suture, and one towards the
central incisor.

Line 2 therefore goes to the Inferior Concha in 60% of
skulls and to the lateral wall below this in 16%.

When it meets line (3) it does so before reaching the
lateral in the majority of the group.

In skulls 44 and 42 there is a double line (2).

In 44 the lines go one to the Infero-lateral angle and the other posterior to the first fades away on the nasal floor before reaching the lateral wall.

In 42 one line goes to the lateral wall at the Infero lateral angle and the other posterior to it meets line (3) on the nasal floor.

Line (3) is present therefore in 66% of the group and of the skulls in which it is present it goes to the Inferior Concha in 50% and ends on the nasal floor by joining line (2) near the lateral wall in 35%.

The nasal spine is small in 10 skulls (7.58.54.38.39 30.31.33.43.42).

The spine is very small in skulls.

The spine is well marked in 16 skulls (2.5.6.8.14.17 57.44.33.55.26.27.29.36.40.32)

The spine is very large in 6 skulls (3.4.9.10.15.64.)

It is therefore well marked in the group but the tendency is for it to vary in the direction of decrease in size.

The lower nasal margin in most Maori skulls is sharp only in its medial half and blunt and rounded laterally where there is a well marked intermediate area.

The teeth are small in 4 skulls (53.43.6.14) in which line (1) is a single line and large or moderately large in the rest. No tracings available.

THE AUSTRALIAN -TASMANIAN GROUP

QUEENSLAND CRANIA.

XXIX. A3. The nasal spine is large.

There are four lines in the Inferior nasal region (1a) from the lateral side of the lateral margin to the canine root (1) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor, (2) from the spine to meet line (3), (3) from .9 cms. behind the spine to meet (2) at the Infero-lateral angle.

The lower $\frac{1}{3}$ of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded.

There is a large praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is moderately deep and the teeth are of medium size.

Alveolar Prognathism 63° Facial Prognathism 78°

Nasal " 75° .

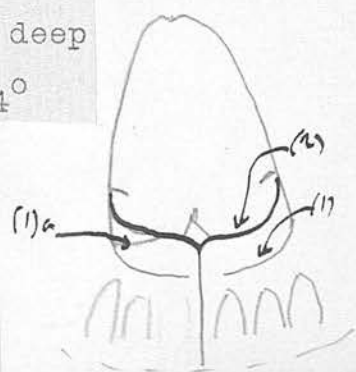
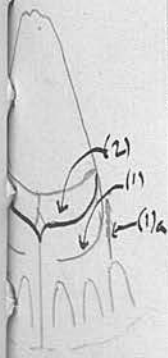
XXIX. A4. The nasal spine is very large.

There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor but meeting line (2) on the right side, (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $\frac{1}{3}$ of the lateral margin is sharp and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp and formed mainly by line (1). The alveolar surface is moderately deep and the teeth are large. Alveolar Prognathism 74°

Facial Prognathism 84° Nasal " 76° .



XXIX. A6. The nasal spine is large.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region
(1) from the lateral margin to cover the central
incisor (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha,
(3) from .9 cms. behind the spine to meet (2) at the
Infero-lateral angle.

The lower $\frac{1}{3}$ of the lateral margin is rounded and ends
as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded and formed by
line (1).

There is a large praenasal sulcus. The alveolar
surface is moderately deep and the teeth are large.

Alveolar Prognathism 68° Facial Prognathism 79°

Nasal " 60° .

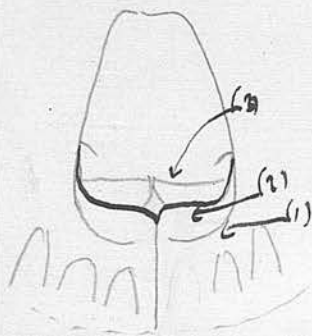
XXIX. A9. The nasal spine is large.

There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region (1)
from the lateral margin to over the central incisor
(2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha.

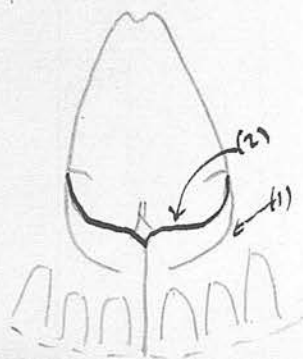
The lower $\frac{1}{3}$ of the lateral margin is rounded and
ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded and formed by
line (1). The alveolar surface is moderately deep
and the teeth are large. There is slight alveolar
prognathism.

XXIX A.6.



XXIX A9



XXIX. A11. The nasal spine is small.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor (1a) from the lateral margin to the base of spine, (2) from the spine to the lateral nasal wall. The lower $\frac{1}{3}$ of the lateral margin is sharp and ends as line (1) and (1a).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp and formed by (1a).

The alveolar surface is deep and the teeth are large.

Alveolar Pognathism 73° Facial Pognathism 83°

Nasal " 68° .

XXIX. A13. The nasal spine is large.

There are four lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) and (1a) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor and to the base of the spine respectively (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha (3) from 1 cm. behind the spine to meet line (2) at the Infero lateral angle.

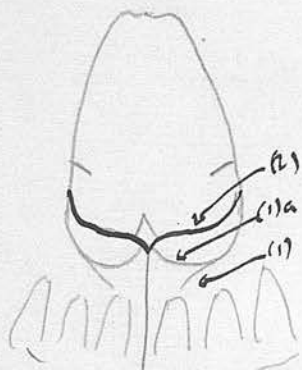
The lower $\frac{1}{3}$ of the lateral margin is sharp and ends as (1) and (1a).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp and formed by (1a)

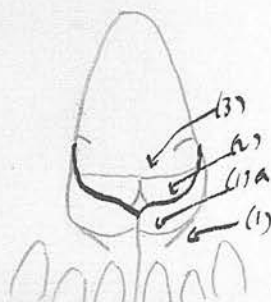
The alveolar surface is moderately deep and the teeth are of medium size.

Alveolar Prognathism 79° Facial Prognathism 83°

Nasal " 83° .
XXIX A. 11.



XXIX A. 13.



Queensland (Six skulls).

The alveolar surface is moderately deep or deep in all. Line (1) is a single line from the lateral nasal margin to over the central incisor in 4 (A3.6.9.4)

being unilateral in A4. In the other three it is a branched line, the branches going one towards the central incisor and one to meet the Intermaxillary suture at the base of the spine in A11.13 and one towards the central incisor and one to meet line (2) on the right side in A4.

Line 2 is present in all.

It goes to Infero lateral angle and meets line (3) there in A3.

It goes to the Inferior Concha in A4. 6.9.13.

It goes to the lateral wall below Inferior Concha in A11. It meets line (3) at Infero lateral angle in 13.6.

Line 3 is present in 3.6.13 and ends by meeting line (2) at the Infero-lateral angle in all three.

The spine is small in A11.

" " is well marked in A3. 6.9.13.

" " is very large in A4.

The teeth are large in all, but bigger in A11 than in the others.

The lower nasal margin is sharp and formed by line (1) in A4.13 and by line(2) in A11.

<u>No.</u>	<u>Facial</u>	<u>Nasal.</u>	<u>Alveolar.</u>
A3.	78	75	63
4	86	76	74
6	79	60	68
11	83	68	73
13	<u>83</u>	<u>83</u>	<u>79</u>
	82 ⁹	72 ⁰	71 ⁰
	=====	=====	=====

VICTORIA CRANIA.

XXIX. C1. The nasal spine is large.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region
(1) from the lateral margin to over the central
incisor (2) from the spine to meet line (3), (3) from
.9 cms. behind the spine to the Inferior Concha
The lower $\frac{1}{3}$ of the lateral margin is sharp and ends
as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp and formed mainly
by line (1).

There is a definite sulcus. The alveolar surface is
moderately deep and prognathous and the teeth are large.

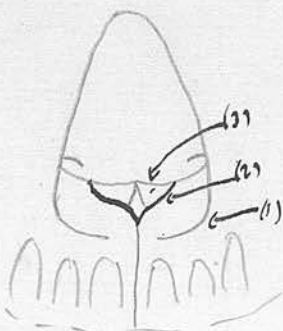
XXIX. C2. The nasal spine is large.

There are four lines in the Inferior nasal region
(1a) from the lateral side of the lateral margin to
the canine root, (1) from the lateral margin to over
the central incisor (2) from the spine to the lateral
wall (3) from .9 cms. behind the spine to meet line(2)
The lower $\frac{1}{3}$ of the lateral margin is sharp and ends
as line (1).

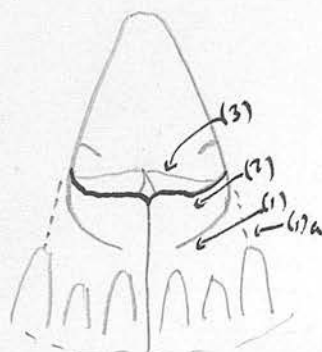
The Inferior nasal margin is rounded.

There is a large praenasal sulcus. The alveolar
surface is very deep and prognathous, and the teeth
are large. There is definite alveolar prognathism.

XXIX C. 1.



XXIX C. 2



XXIX. C3. The nasal spine is large.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) and (1a) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor and to the base of the spine respectively (2) from the spine to the lateral nasal wall. The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is sharp and ends as (1) and (1a).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp and formed by line (1a). The alveolar surface is moderately deep and orthognathous, and the teeth are large.

XXIX. C4. The nasal spine is large.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor, (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha (3) from .8 cms. behind the spine to meet line (2) on the nasal floor.

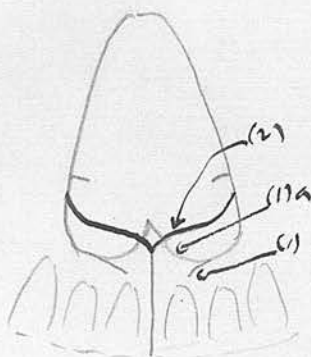
The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded.

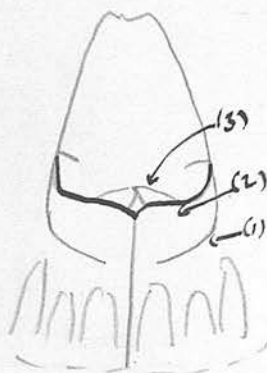
There is a large praenasal fossa. The alveolar surface is very deep and the teeth are large.

There is marked alveolar prognathism.

XXIX C. 3.



XXIX C. 4



XXIX. C5. The nasal spine is large.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region
(1) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor (1a) from the lateral margin to the base of the spine (2) from the spine to the lateral wall.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as (1) and (1a).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded and formed by (1a). The alveolar surface is deep and markedly prognathous, and the teeth are large.

XXIX. C.6. The nasal spine is large.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) and (1a), from the lateral margin to over the central and lateral incisors respectively, (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as (1) and (1a).

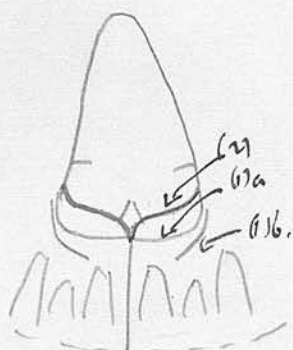
The Inferior nasal margin is rounded.

There is a large praenasal sulcus.

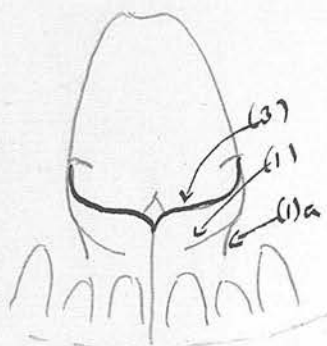
The alveolar surface is deep and the teeth are large.

There is marked alveolar prognathism.

XXIX C. 5.



XXIX C. 6



XXIX. C7. The nasal spine is large.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region
(1) from the lateral margin to over the central
incisor (2) from the spine to end on the nasal floor
(3) from .7 cms. behind the spine to end on the nasal
floor near the lateral wall.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is sharp and ends
as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded and indefinite.
There is a large praenasal sulcus. The alveolar
surface is deep and markedly prognathous, and the
teeth are large.

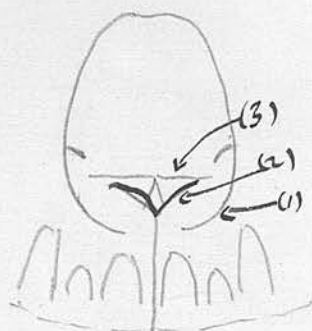
XXIX. C8. The nasal spine is small.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region
(1) from the lateral margin to ~~top~~ over the central
incisor (2) from the spine to the lateral wall (3)
from .9 cms. behind the spine to the Inferior Concha
The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is rounded and
ends as line (1).

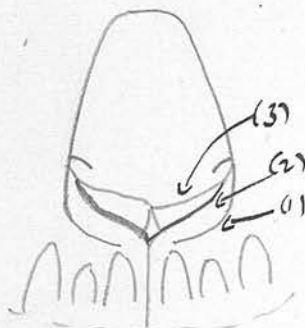
The Inferior nasal margin is rounded.

There is a large praenasal sulcus. The alveolar
surface is very narrow and the teeth are large. There
is very marked alveolar prognathism.

XXIX C. 7



XXIX C. 8



XXIX. C9. The nasal spine is very small.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor, (2) from the spine to the Infero-lateral angle, (3) from . 7 cms. behind the spine to (2) (2) and (3) are indefinite and present on the left side only.

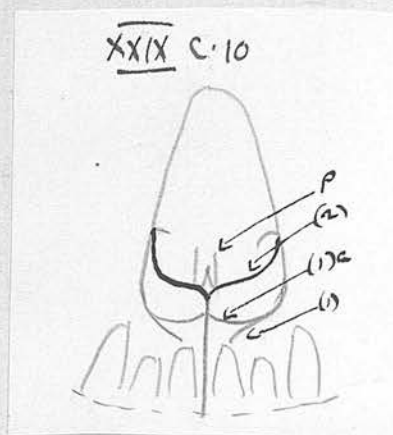
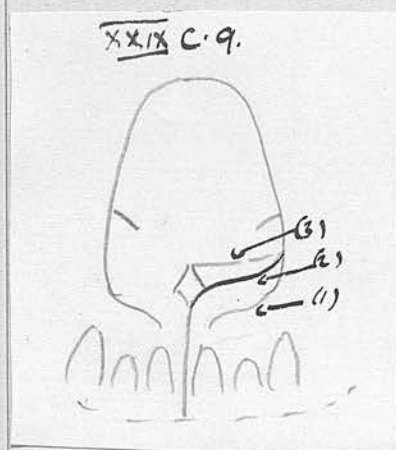
The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as line (1).

The inferior nasal margin is rounded and indefinite. There is a large praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is moderately deep and slightly prognathous, and the teeth are large.

XXIX. C10. The nasal spine is very large.

There are four lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) and (1a) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor and to the line of the spine respectively, (2) from the spine to the lateral nasal wall, (3) from the spine backwards parallel to the septum. The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is rounded and ends on lines (1) and (1a).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp and formed by (1a). The alveolar surface is deep and markedly prognathous and the teeth are large.



XXIX. C12. The nasal spine is large.

There are four lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) and (1a) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor and to the base of the spine respectively (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha (3) from .8 cms. behind the spine to meet line (2) laterally. The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is sharp and ends as (1) and (1a).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded.

There is a large praenasal fossa. The alveolar surface is very deep and markedly prognathous, and the teeth are of moderate size.

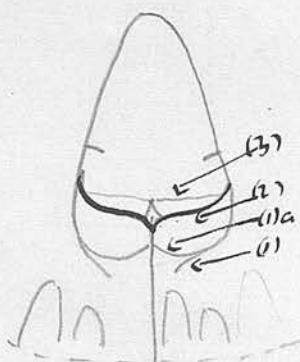
XXIX. C13. The nasal spine is large.

There are four lines in the Inferior nasal region (1a) from the lateral side of the lateral margin to the canine root (1) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha (3) from .6 cms. behind the spine to meet line (2). The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is sharp and ends as line (1).

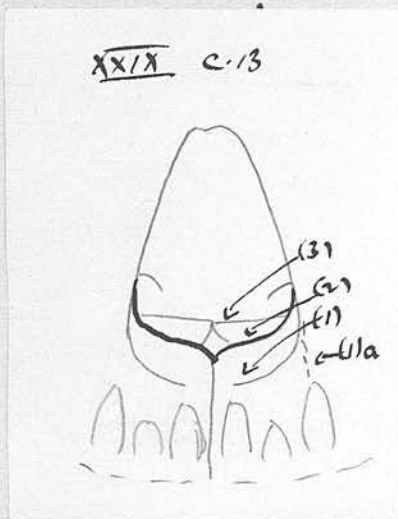
The Inferior nasal margin is rounded.

There is a very large praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is deep and the teeth are large. There is definite alveolar prognathism.

XXIX C.12.



XXIX C.13



XXIX. C15. The nasalspine is small.

There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region
(1) from the lateral margin to over the central
incisor (2) from the spine to the lateral nasal wall.
The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is sharp and ends
as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded and formed by
line (1).

The alveolar surface is narrow and the teeth are
small. There is definite alveolar prognathism.

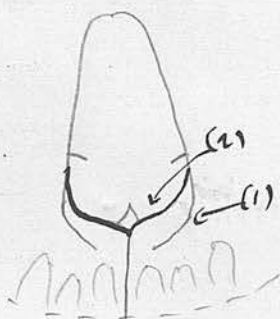
XXIX. C18. The nasal spine is very large.

There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region.
(1) from the lateral margin to over the central
incisor (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha.

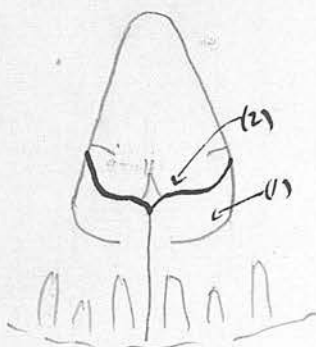
The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is sharp and
ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp and formed by (1)
The alveolar surface is deep and markedly prognathous
and the teeth are very small.

XXIX C. 15



XXIX C. 18



XXIX. C19. The nasal spine is large.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) and (1a) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor and to the base of the spine respectively (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha. The lower 1/3 of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as (1) and (1a) of which (1a) is the more distinct marking.

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded and formed by (1a). There is a large fossa between (1a) and (2). The alveolar surface is moderately deep and prognathous and the teeth are of medium size.

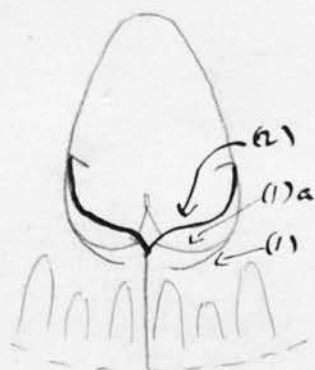
XXIX. C20. The nasal spine is large.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha (3) from .6 cms. behind the spine to meet line(2).

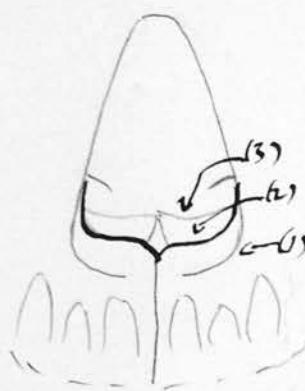
The lower 1/3 of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as line (1).

There is a large praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is deep and prognathous and the teeth are of medium size.

XXIX C.19



XXIX C.20



XXIX. C21.

The nasal spine is small.

There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor (2) from the spine to the lateral wall below the Inferior Concha.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded and indefinite. There is a large praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is deep and the teeth are large. There is definite alveolar prognathism.

XXIX. C22.

The nasal spine is large.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region

(1) from the lateral margin towards the lateral incisor (1a) from the lateral margin to the base of the spine (2) from the spine to the lateral wall.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is sharp and ends as lines (1) and (1a).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp and formed by (1a).

There is a definite fossa in the nasal floor between (1a) and (2).

The alveolar surface is narrow and slightly prognathous and the teeth are large.

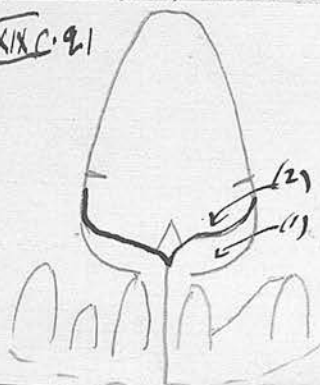
XXIX. C23.

The nasal spine is large.

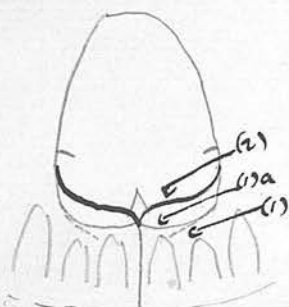
There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region

(1) and (1a) from the lateral margin towards the central

XXIX. C. 21



XXIX. C. 22



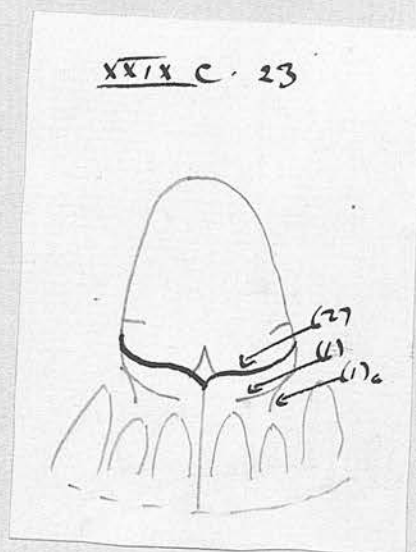
XXIX. 023. (continued)

and lateral incisors respectively (2) from the spine to the lateral wall below the Inferior Concha.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as lines (1) and (1a).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded and indefinite.

There is a very large praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is deep and markedly prognathous, and the teeth are very large.



The alveolar surface is narrow in 3 skulls (C8.15.22)

" " " is deep or moderately deep in
13 skulls (C1.3.9.19.5.6.7.10.13
18.20.21.23.)

" " " is very deep in 3 skulls (C2.4.12)

Line 1 is a single line to the Intermaxillary suture
and base of spine in 15.

Line 1 is present as a single line from the lateral
nasal margin towards the Central Incisor in 11 skulls
(8.15.1.9.7.13.18.20.21. 2.4.)

It is a branched line going one branch to the Inter-
maxillary suture at the base of the spine and one
towards the central incisor in 5 skulls (C12.10.19
3.22) and one branch towards C1 and one towards C1 in
2 skulls 23.6.)

Line (2) is present in all the skulls though only
unilateral in C9.

It goes to the Inferior Concha in six skulls (C4.6.
12.13.19.20)

It goes to the lateral wall in 10 skulls (C2. 3. 5.
8.10.15.18.21.22.23)

It goes to the Infero-lateral angle in 1 skull C9.

It does not reach the lateral wall in 2 (C1.7)

It meets line (3) on lateral wall in 2 skulls (12.8)

It meets line (3) at Infero-lateral angle in 2 skulls
20. B9.

It meets line (3) on the nasal floor in 4 skulls
3.1.2.4)

Line (3) is present in 10 skulls. (C1.2.4.7.8.9.10
12.13.20).

It reaches the Inferior Concha in 2 skulls (8.1)

It reaches the lateral wall in one skull (12)

It reaches the Infero-lateral angle in 3 skulls (9.
13.20)

It does not reach the lateral wall in 4 skulls (2.4.7.
10)

Line 3 is rather peculiar in A10 as it runs almost
directly posteriorly instead of having an inclination
laterally.

Line (1) therefore tends to be a single line from the
lateral nasal margin towards the central incisor but
it is branched in 26% of skulls and the branches as
a rule go one to the Intermaxillary suture at the
base of the spine and one towards the central incisor.

Line (2) in most skulls goes to the lateral wall and
in 80% of skulls it reaches the Inferior Concha when
line (3) is present it usually meets line (2) on the
nasal floor near the lateral wall or less frequently
at Infero-lateral angle.

Line 3 is therefore present in 50% of the group and
in most stops short either on the nasal floor near
the lateral wall or at the Infero-lateral angle.

The teeth are small in 2 skulls (18.15) and moderately
large or large in the others.

The nasal spine is well marked in 13 skulls (1.2.3.4.5.
6.7.12.13.19.20.22.23)

It is small in 3 skulls, two of which have a narrow
alveolar surface (8.15.21.

It is very small in 1 skull (9)

It is very large in 2 skulls (10.18)

Line 3 therefore tends to be well, marked and it is interesting to observe that in these skulls in which the spine is small or very small line (1) is present as a single line going towards the central incisor.

The lower nasal margin is sharp in 4 skulls (22.18. 10.1) being formed by that branch of (1) which goes to the Intermaxillary suture or towards the central incisor being deficient in its medial part in 18.and 1)

No measurements available in this group.

AUSTRALIAN CRANIA.

(Northern territory)

XXIX. D1. The nasal spine is very large.

There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin towards the central incisor (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $\frac{1}{3}$ of the lateral margin is sharp and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp medially and rounded laterally.

There is a very large praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is deep and markedly prognathous, and the teeth are large.

XXIX. D3. The nasal spine is very large.

There are four lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) and (1a) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor and to the base of the spine, respectively (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha (3) from 6 cms. behind the spine to meet line (2) at the Infero-lateral angle.

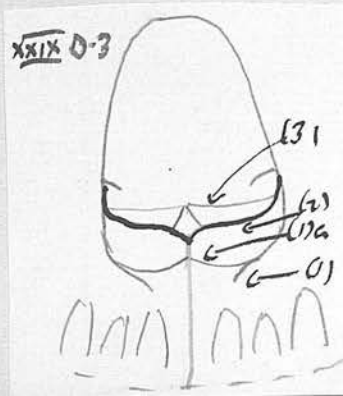
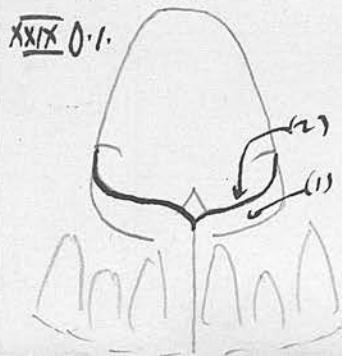
The lower $\frac{1}{3}$ of the lateral margin is sharp and ends as (1) and (1a), the latter being much better marked.

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp and formed by (1a).

There is a fossa on the nasal floor between (1a) and (2)

The alveolar surface is very deep and the teeth are of moderate size. Alveolar Prognathism 83° Facial

Prognathism 83°



XXIX. D4. The nasal spine is large.

There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor (2) from the spine to the lateral wall below the Inferior Concha.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is sharp and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp medially and rounded laterally.

There is a very large praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is very deep and the teeth are large.

Alveolar Prognathism 81° Facial Prognathism 81° .

XXIX. D5. The nasal spine is large.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) and (1a) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor and to the base of the spine respectively (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha.

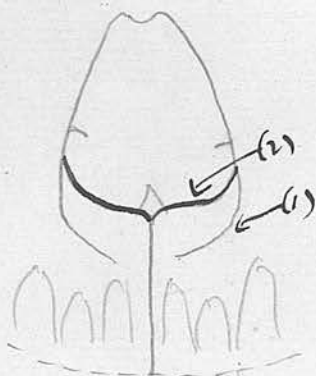
The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as (1) and (1a).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded and formed by line (2).

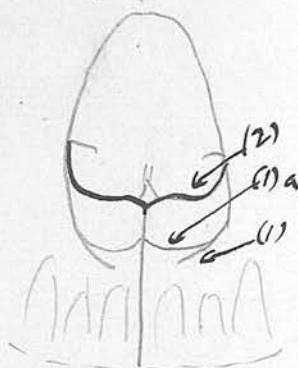
There is a definite praenasal fossa. The alveolar surface is very deep and there are no teeth left.

Alveolar Prognathism 88° Facial Prognathism 81° .

XXIX. D4.



XXIX. D5.



XXIX. D6. The nasal spine is large.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha, (3) from .5 cms. behind the spine to meet (2) at the Infero-lateral angle.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded and formed by line (2). There is a large praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is deep and very prognathous and the teeth are large.

XXIX. D7. The nasal spine is very large.

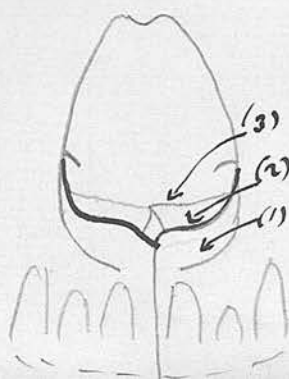
There are four lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor (1a) from the lateral side of the lateral margin to the canine root (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha (3) from .6 cms. behind the spine to meet line (2) on the nasal floor.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp and formed by line (2). There is a very large praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is deep and the teeth are very large.

Alveolar Prognathism 75° Facial Prognathism 83°

XXIX D-6



XXIX D-7



XXIX. D9. The nasal spine is large.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha (3) from .5 cms. behind the spine to meet line (2) on the nasal floor.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is sharp and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp and formed by line (2).

There is a large praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is not deep and the teeth are of moderate size.

Alveolar Prognathism 63° Facial Prognathism 78° .

XXIX. D.10. The nasal spine is large.

There are four lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) and (1a) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor and to meet line (2) at the spine respectively, the latter line being present on right side only. (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha (3) from .6 cms. behind the spine to meet line (2) at the Infero-lateral angle.

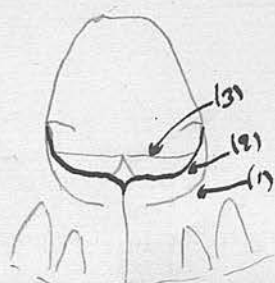
The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is sharp and ends as line (1) and (1a).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded.

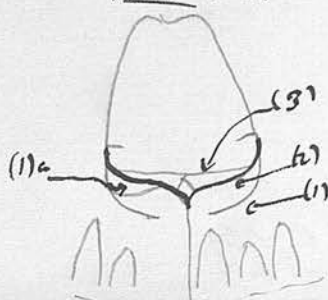
There is a definite praenasal sulcus on the left side.

The alveolar surface is not deep and is slightly prognathous, and the teeth are of moderate size.

XXIX D. 9.



XXIX D. 10



XXIX. D11. The nasal spine is large.

There is only one definite line in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as line (1).

There is no definite Inferior nasal margin.

The alveolar surface is very deep and slightly prognathous, and the teeth are small.

XXIX. D12. The nasal spine is small.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha (3) from .5 cms. behind the spine to meet line (2) at the Infero-lateral angle.

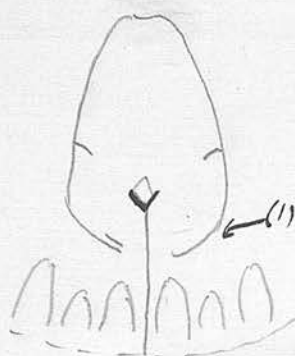
The lower $1/3$ of the lateral nasal margin is rounded and ends as (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded.

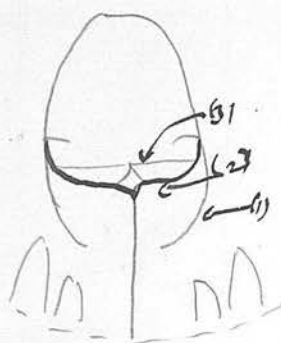
There is a large praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is very deep and the teeth are of moderate size.

The alveolar prognathism is very marked.

XXIX. D. 11.



XXIX. D. 12.



XXIX. D13. The nasal spine is large.

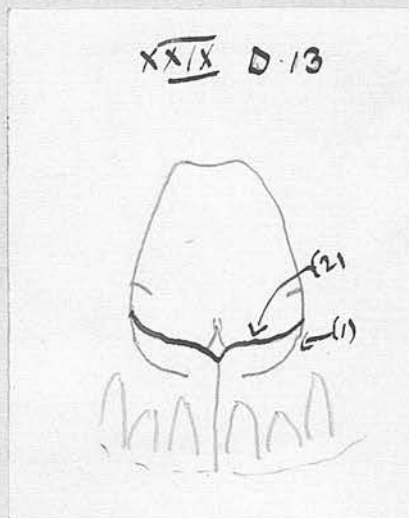
There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor, (2) from the spine to the lateral wall below the Inferior Concha.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp medially and formed by (2).

There is a large praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is deep and the teeth are large.

There is slight alveolar prognathism.



AUSTRALIAN. NORTHERN TERRITORY.

There are 11 skulls in this group.

The alveolar surface is very deep in 2 skulls (9.10)

" " " is deep in 4 skulls (1.6.7.13)

" " " is very deep in 5 skulls (3.4.5.11.12)

Line 1 is a single line going towards the central incisor in 9 skulls (9.10.13.1.6.7.13.12.4. though this is unilateral in D10.

It is a branched line in 3 skulls (10.3.5) the branches going one towards the central incisor and one to the Intermaxillary suture at the base of the spine in 3 and 5 and one towards the central incisor and one to meet line (2) at the spine in D10.5.

This line tends to run as a single line from the lateral nasal margin towards the central incisor root.

Line 2 is present in all but D11.

It goes to the Inferior Concha in (12.10.9.7.6.5.3.1)

It goes to the lateral wall (13.4.

It meets (3) at the Infero-lateral angle in (3.6.10.12)

" " (3) on nasal floor in (7.9)

In the majority of the group line (2) goes to the Inferior Concha and when line (3) is present it meets line (2) at the Infero-lateral angle as a rule.

Line 3 is present in 6 skulls (9.10.6.7.13.12)

It goes to Infero-lateral angle in 4 skulls (12.10.6.3)

It does not reach the lateral wall in 2 skulls (9.7)

It is present therefore in 54% of skulls and in 2/3 of that number it reaches the Infero-lateral angle in the remaining 1/3, it does not go as far laterally.

The spine is small in D12.

The " is well marked in (13.11.10.9.6.5.4)

The spine is very large in (7.3.1)

It is therefore well marked and very large in the majority of the group.

The line from the lateral side of the lateral nasal margin is present in (1) skull D7.

The teeth are small in D11 and large or very large in the others.

<u>No.</u>	<u>Facial.</u>	<u>Alveolar.</u>
D3.	83	83
4	81	81
5	81	88
7	83	75
9	<u>78</u>	<u>63</u>
Average	81 ⁰	78 ⁰

The spine is very large in 7.8.3 which have the lowest facial prognathism.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN CRANIA.

XXIX. E1. The nasal spine is very large.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) and (1a) from the lateral margin to the central incisor and to meet line (2) respectively (1a) being present on the right side only (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as (1) and (1a)

The inferior nasal margin is rounded and formed by line (2).

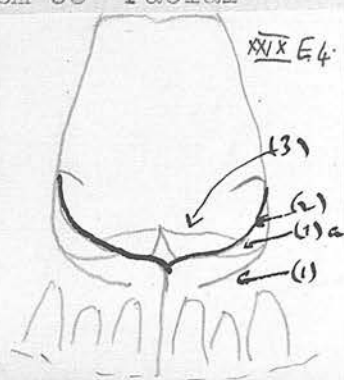
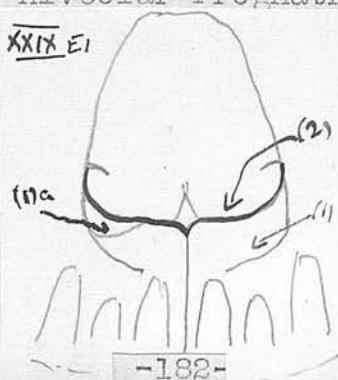
There is a large prænasal sulcus on the left side. The alveolar surface is very deep and prognathous, and the teeth are large.

XXIX. E4. The nasal spine is large.

There are four lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) and (1a) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor and to meet line (2) respectively (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha (3) from 5 cms. behind the spine to meet line (2) on the nasal floor.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as (1) and (1a).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp medially and rounded laterally. The alveolar surface is not deep and the teeth are large. Alveolar Prognathism 63° Facial Prognathism 75° .



XXIX. E5. The nasal spine is large.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region
(1) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor (2) from the spine to the lateral wall below the Inferior Concha (3) from .9 cms. behind the spine to meet line (2) at the Infero-lateral angle.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded and formed by line (2).

There is a large praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is deep and the teeth are large.

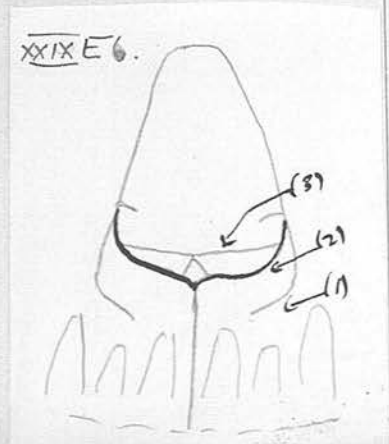
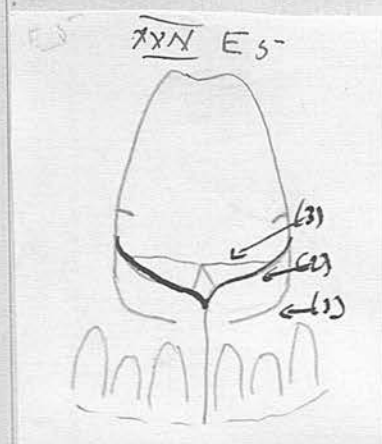
Alveolar Prognathism 76° Facial Prognathism 84° .

XXIX. E6. The nasal spine is large.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region
(1) from the lateral margin to between the central and lateral incisors (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha (3) from .9 cms. behind the spine to meet (2) on the lateral wall.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is sharp and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp and formed by line (2). There is a large Praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is very deep and markedly prognathous, and the teeth are very large.



XXIX. E7. The nasal spine is very large.

There are four lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) and (1a) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor and to the base of the spine respectively (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha (3) from .9 cms. behind the spine to meet line (2) on the nasal floor.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is sharp and ends as (1) and (1a).

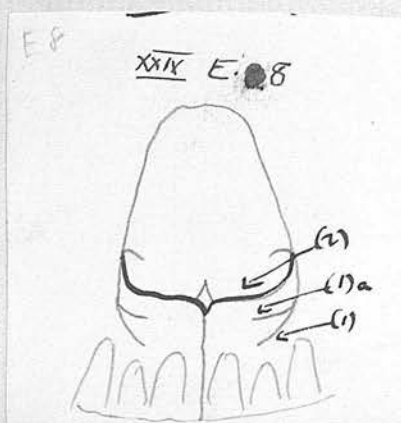
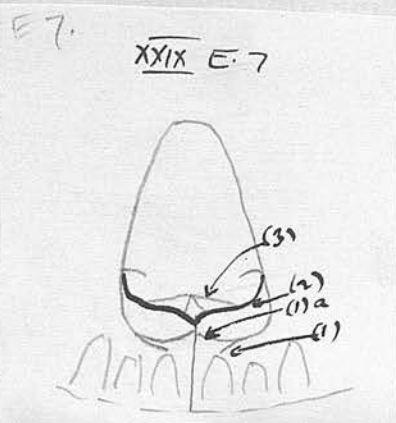
The Inferior nasal margin is sharp and formed by (1a). There is a large fossa between (1a) and (2). The alveolar surface is not deep and the teeth are large. Alveolar prognathism 83° Facial Prognathism 83° .

XXIX. E8. The nasal spine is large.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) and (1a) from the lateral margin towards the central incisor and towards the Intermaxillary suture respectively (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha. The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is sharp and ends as (1) and (1a).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded and formed by line (2).

There is a large praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is moderately deep and the teeth are large. Alveolar Prognathism 82° Facial Prognathism 82° .



XXIX. E9. The nasal spine is large.

There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to/ over the central incisor (2) from the spine to the lateral wall below the Inferior Concha.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded and formed by line (2).

There is a large praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is very deep and the teeth are small.

Alveolar prognathism 76° Facial Prognathism 83° .

XXIX. E11. The nasal spine is large.

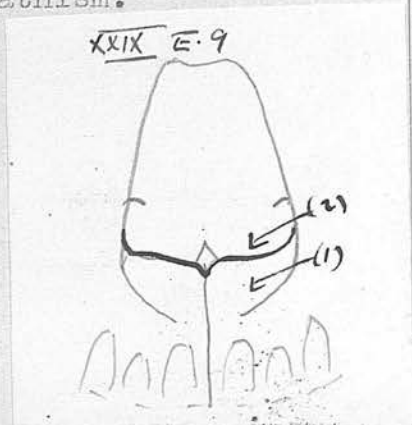
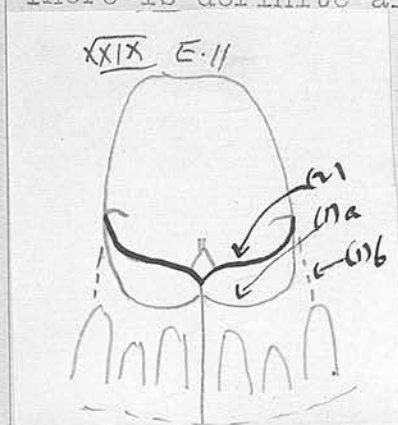
There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to the base of the spine (1a) from the lateral side of the lateral margin to the canine root (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is sharp and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp and formed by line (2).

There is a large praenasal fossa between lines (1) and (2). The alveolar surface is very deep and the teeth are large.

There is definite alveolar prognathism.



XXIX. E15.

The nasal spine is large.

There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region

(1) from the lateral margin to the base of the spine

(2) from the spine to the lateral wall below the

Inferior Concha.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is sharp and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp and formed by line (1).

There is a large fossa between lines (1) and (2).

The alveolar surface is deep and the teeth are small.

Alveolar Prognathism 72° Facial Prognathism 82° .

XXIX. E17.

The nasal spine is large.

There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region

(1) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor

(2) from the spine to the lateral wall below the

Inferior Concha.

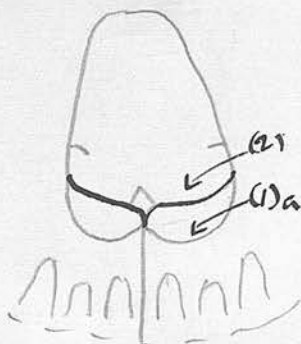
The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded and indefinite.

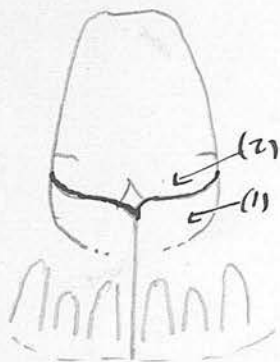
There is a large praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is very deep and the teeth are large.

Alveolar Prognathism 70° Facial Prognathism 81° .

XXIX E-15



XXIX E-17.



XXIX. E20.

The nasal spine is large.

There are four lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) and (1a) from the lateral margin to over the Central Incisor and to meet line (2). respectively (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha (3) from .9 cms. behind the spine to meet line (2) on the nasal floor.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is sharp and ends as lines (1) and (1a).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded and formed by line (2).

There is a large praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is moderately deep, and the teeth are large. Alveolar Prognathism 74° Facial Prognathism 84° .

XXIX. E21. The nasal spine is large.

There is only one definite line in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin towards the central incisor.

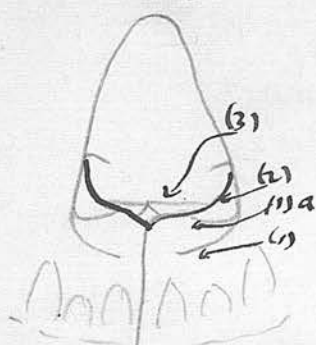
The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as line (1).

There is no definite Inferior nasal margin.

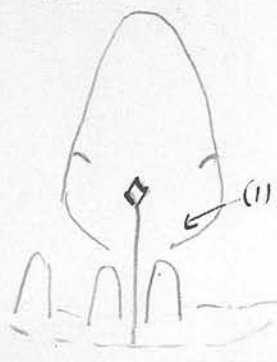
There is no definite praenasal fossa or sulcus.

The Alveolar surface is very deep and the teeth are large. Alveolar Prognathism 71° Facial Prognathism 76°
This skull is under 17 years of age.

XXIX E.20.



XXIX E.21



XXIX. E22. The nasal spine is small.

There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region
(1) from the lateral margin towards the lateral
incisor (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha.
The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is rounded and
ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded and formed by
line (2).

There is a large praenasal sulcus. The alveolar
surface is not deep and the teeth are of medium size.
Alveolar Prognathism 65° Facial Prognathism 78° .

XXIX. E23. The nasal spine is small.

There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region (1)
from the lateral margin towards the central incisor
(2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha.

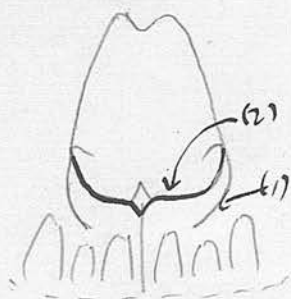
The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is rounded and
ends as (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded and formed by
line (2).

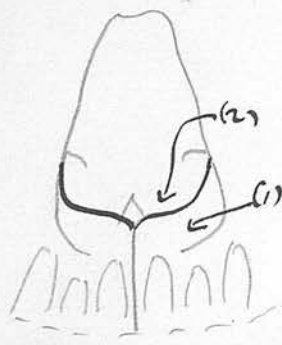
There is a large praenasal sulcus. The alveolar
surface is deep and the teeth are large.

Alveolar Prognathism 79° Facial Prognathism 79° .

XXIX E. 22



XXIX E. 23



XXIX. E26. The nasal spine is of moderate size.

There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor (2) from the spine to the lateral wall below the Inferior Concha.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded and indefinite.

There is a large Praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is deep and the teeth are large.

Alveolar prognathism 63° Facial prognathism 73° .

XXIX. E27. The nasal spine is very large.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to end 1 cm. lateral to the Intermaxillary suture but sending a small branch towards the central incisor (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha (3) from .5 cms. behind the spine to meet line (2) on the nasal floor.

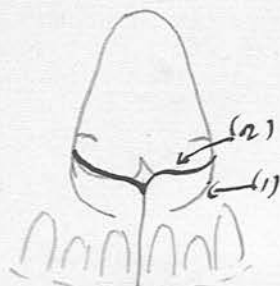
The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is sharp and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp medially and rounded laterally.

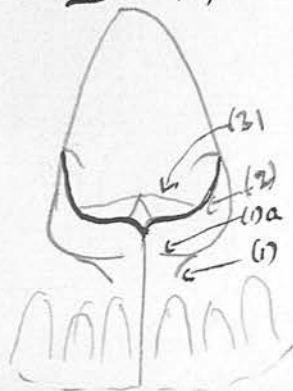
There is a large praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is very deep and the teeth are large.

Alveolar Prognathism 80° Facial Prognathism 80° .

XXIX E. 26.



XXIX E 27



XXIX. E28. The nasal spine is large.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region

(1) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor
(2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha (3) from .6
cms. behind the spine to meet (2) on the nasal floor.
The lower $\frac{1}{3}$ of the lateral margin is rounded and
ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded and formed by
line (2).

There is a very large praenasal sulcus. The alveolar
surface is very deep and the teeth are large.

Alveolar Prognathism 59° Facial Prognathism 79° .

XXIX. E29. The nasal spine is small.

There are four lines in the Inferior nasal region

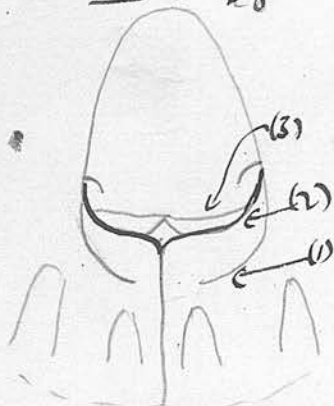
(1) and (1a) from the lateral margin towards the cen-
tral incisor and to meet line (2) respectively (2)
from the spine to the Inferior Concha (3) from .5 cms.
behind the spine to meet line (3) on the nasal floor.
The lower $\frac{1}{3}$ of the lateral margin is sharp and ends
as (1) and (1a).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp and formed by (2)
and (1a).

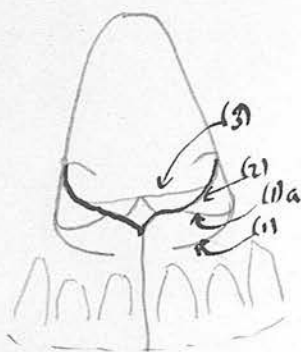
The alveolar surface is deep and the teeth are large.

Alveolar Prognathism 61° Facial Prognathism 70° .

XXIX E 28



XXIX E 29



XXIX. E33. The nasal spine is very large.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor (2) from the spine to the lateral wall below the Inferior Concha (3) from .6 cms. behind the spine to meet line (2) at the Infero-lateral angle.

The lower $\frac{1}{3}$ of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded and formed by line (2).

There is a large praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is very deep and the teeth are large.

Alveolar Prognathism 83° Facial Pognathism 83° .

XXIX. E34. The nasal spine is of moderate size.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) and (1a) from the lateral margin towards the central and lateral incisors respectively (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha.

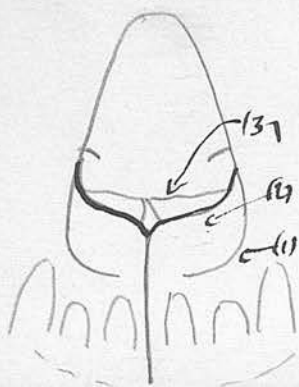
The lower $\frac{1}{3}$ of the lateral margin is sharp and ends as (1) and (1a).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded and formed by line (2).

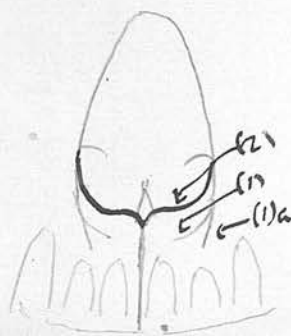
There is a large praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is moderately deep and the teeth are large.

Alveolar Pognathism 59° Facial Prognathism 74° .

XXIX E33



XXIX E34



XXIX. E 35. The nasal spine is of moderate size.

There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region
(1) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor
(2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral nasal margin is rounded
and ends as (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded and formed by
line (2).

There is a very large praenasal sulcus. The alveolar
surface is moderately deep and the teeth are large.

Alveolar Prognathism 63° Facial Prognathism 78° .

XXIX. E36. The nasal spine is large.

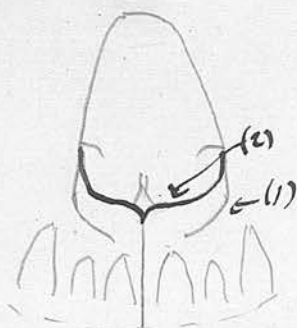
There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region
(1) and (1a) from the lateral margin towards the cen-
tral incisor, and to meet line (2) near the spine
respectively (2) from the spine to the Inferior
Concha.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is sharp and ends
as lines (1) and (1a).

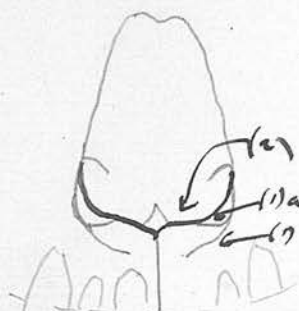
The Inferior nasal margin is sharp and formed by (2)
and (1a).

The alveolar surface is narrow and the teeth are of
moderate size. There is definite alveolar prognathism.

XXIX E 35



XXIX E 36



XXIX. E37. The nasal spine is small.

There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region
(1) from the lateral margin towards the central incisor (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha.
The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded and formed by line (2).

There is a large praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is deep and the teeth are of moderate size.
There is definite alveolar prognathism.

XXIX. E41. The nasal spine is large.

There are four lines in the Inferior nasal region
(1) and (1a) from the lateral margin towards the central incisor and towards line (2) respectively
(2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha (3) from 1 cm. behind the spine to meet line (2) on the nasal floor.

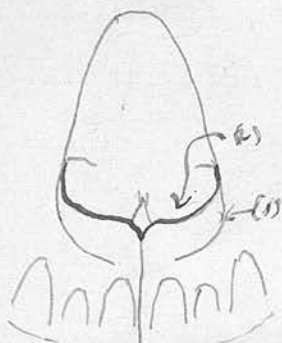
The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as (1) and (1a).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded and formed by line (2).

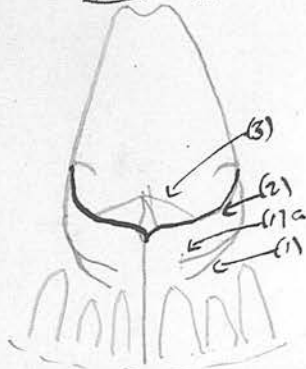
There is a large praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is deep and the teeth are large.

Alveolar Prognathism 60° Facial Prognathism 77° .

XXIX E 37



XXIX E.41.



XXIX. E43. The nasal spine is small.

There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region
(1) from the lateral margin towards the central
incisor (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha.
The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is rounded and
ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded and indefinite.
There is a large praenasal sulcus. The alveolar
surface is deep and the teeth are large.

Alveolar Prognathism 58° Facial Prognathism 68° .

XXIX. E44. The nasal spine is large.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region
(1) and (1a) from the lateral margin towards the
central incisor and towards line (2) respectively
(2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha.

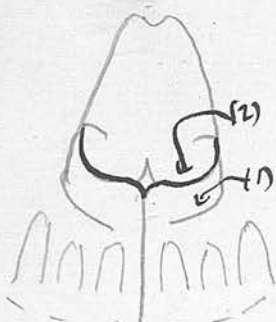
The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is sharp and ends
as (1) and (1a).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded and formed by
line (2).

There is a large praenasal sulcus. The alveolar
surface is narrow and the teeth are of moderate size.

Alveolar Prognathism 76° Facial Prognathism 76° .

XXIX E 43



XXIX E 44



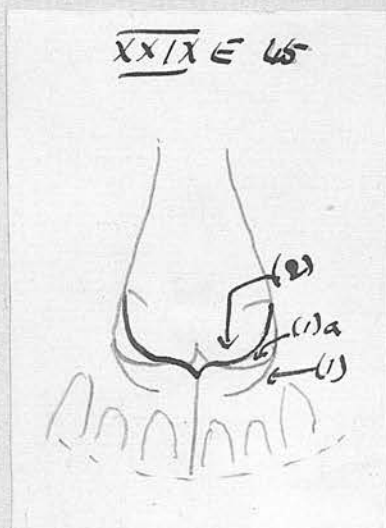
XXIX. E45. The nasal spine is of moderate size.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) and (1a) from the lateral margin towards the central incisor and to meet line (2) near the spine respectively (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $\frac{1}{3}$ of the lateral margin is rounded and rather inverted and ends as (1) and (1a).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded and formed by (1a) and (2).

The alveolar surface is not deep and the teeth are of moderate size. There is definite alveolar prognathism.



Section B.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GROUP.

There are 27 skulls in the group.

The alveolar surface is narrow in 2 skulls(E36.44)

" " " is moderately deep in 7 skulls
(4.7.8.23.34.35.45)

" " " is deep in 8 skulls (5.15.23.26
29.37.41.43)

" " " is very deep in 10 skulls
(1.6.9.11.17.20.21.27.28.33)

Line 1 is present as a single line going towards the Central incisor root in 15 skulls (E22.35.5.23.26.37 43.1.6.9.11.17.21.28.33) being unilateral in E(1).

It is a single line ending at the Intermaxillary suture in 2 skulls (E15.11)

It is a branched line in 12 skulls (E36.44.4.7.8. 34
45.29.41.27.20.1)

The branches go one towards Central Incisor and one to the Intermaxillary suture in one skull (7).

The branches go one towards Cl and one towards Line 1 in skull (34):

The branches go one towards central incisor and one to meet line (2) near the spine in 6 skulls (El.4.20 29.36.45)

One branch goes towards central incisor and one towards the base of the spine and intermaxillary suture but ~~does~~ not meeting them in 4 skulls (8.27.41
44)

Line 1 is a single line going towards the central incisor in 55% of skulls.

It is a branched line in 44%. The branches in the majority go one towards the central incisor and one to

meet line (2) near the spine or one towards central incisor and one towards (but not meeting) the Inter-maxillary suture and the base of the spine.

Line 2 is present in all but E21.

It goes to the Inferior Concha in 20 skulls

(45.44.43.41.37.31.35.34.29.28.27.23.22.20.11.8.6.4.1
7)

It goes to the lateral wall in 6 skulls (33.26.17.
15. 9. 5)

It goes to the Infero-lateral angle in skulls.

It meets line (3) at the Inferior Concha.

It meets lines 3 at the lateral wall in 1 skull (6)
at

It meets line 3 ~~on~~ at the infero-lateral angle in 2
skulls (33.5)

It meets line 3 on the nasal floor in 7 skulls

(29.28.27.20.7.4.41)

It does not reach the lateral wall.

Line 2 therefore reaches the lateral wall in all the skulls in which it is present, going on to the Inferior Concha in 80% and when line three is present it usually meets line (2) on the nasal floor before reaching the lateral wall.

Line 3 is present in 10 skulls. (4.7.41.29.5.6.26.28
27.33)

In seven of these it does not reach the lateral wall but ends by meeting line (2) on the nasal floor (4.7.20.27.28.29.41) In 5 and 33 it ends at the Infero-lateral angle and in 6 it ends on the lateral wall below the Inferior Concha.

It is therefore present in 37% of the group and in the majority it does not reach the lateral wall but ends by joining line (2) on the nasal floor near the Infero-lateral angle.

The nasal spine is small in 5 skulls (43.37.29.23.21)

The nasal spine is well marked in 18 skulls

(45.44.41. 36.35.34.28.26.21.20.17.15.11.9.8.6.5.4)

The nasal spine is very large in 4 skulls (33.27.7.1

It is therefore well marked in most of the group and tends to be large.

The teeth are small in 4 skulls (27.15.9.5) and large in the other.

The lower nasal margin is sharp in six skulls (6.7. 11.15.29.36)

It is formed by meeting of (2) and a branch of (1) in 4.20.19.36.45)

It is formed by (2) in 6.11.

It is " by (1) in 7.15)

<u>No.</u>	<u>Alveolar</u>	<u>Facial.</u>
44	76	76
43	58	68
41	60	77
35	63	78
34	59	74
33	83	83
29	61	70
28	59	79
21	80	80
26	63	73
23	79	79
22	65	78
21	71	76
20	74	84
17	70	81
15	72	82
9	76	83
8	82	82
7	83	83
5	76	84
4	63	75
<u>21</u>	<u>70°</u>	<u>78°</u>
=====	=====	=====

In skulls with a small spine the Facial Prognathism tends to be below the average.

WEST AUSTRALIAN GROUP.

XXIX. F.1. The nasal spine is large.

There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region on the left side and four on the right side (1) from the lateral margin to over the Central incisor, (1a) to run towards the spine parallel to line (2) from the lateral margin (1b) from the lateral margin between (1) and (1a) to meet (1a), (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as (1), (1a), and (1b)

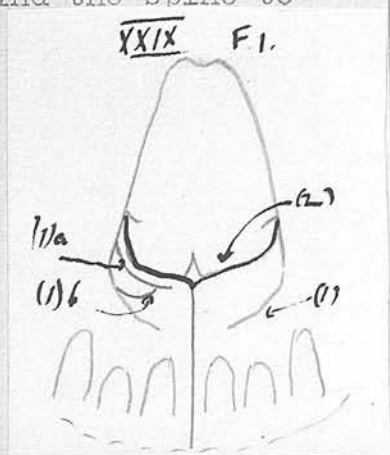
The Inferior nasal margin is sharp and formed by line (2).

There is a large praenasal sulcus on the left side.

The alveolar surface is very deep and the teeth are very large. Alveolar Prognathism 72° Facial Prognathism 85° Nasal Prognathism 85° .

XXIX. F.3. The nasal spine is very small.

There are three lines in the Inferior Nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor (2) from the spine to the lateral wall below the Inferior Concha (3) from 1 cm. behind the spine to meet (2) on the nasal floor.



XXIX. F3. (continued)

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded.

There is a large praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is not deep and the teeth are large.

Alveolar Prognathism 46° Facial Prognathism 69°

Nasal " 63° .

XXIX. F4. The nasal spine is large.

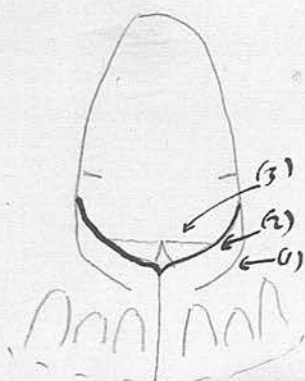
There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to over the Central Incisor (2) from the spine to the lateral wall behind the Infero-lateral angle (3) from .5 cms. behind the spine to meet line (2) at the Infero-lateral angle. The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is sharp and ends as (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp and formed by line (2). There is a small praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is very deep and the teeth are large.

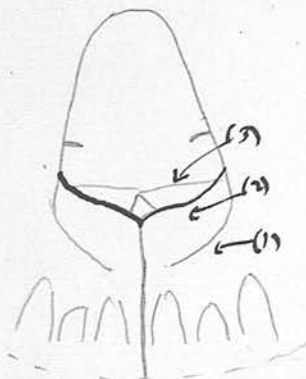
Alveolar prognathism 68° Facial Prognathism 73°

Nasal " 55° .

XXIX F.3



XXIX F.4



XXIX. F5. The nasal spine is large.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region
(1) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor
(2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha
(3) from .6 cms. behind the spine to meet (2) on nasal floor.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded and formed by line (2).

There is a very large Praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is moderately deep, and the teeth are large.

Alveolar Prognathism 70° Facial Prognathism 80°

Nasal " 65° .

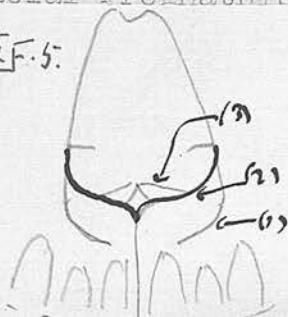
XXIX. F6. The nasal spine is large.

There are four lines in the Inferior nasal region
(1) and (1a) from the lateral margin towards the central incisor and to meet line (2), but not on the right side, respectively (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha (3) from .6 cms. behind the spine to meet line (2) on the nasal floor.

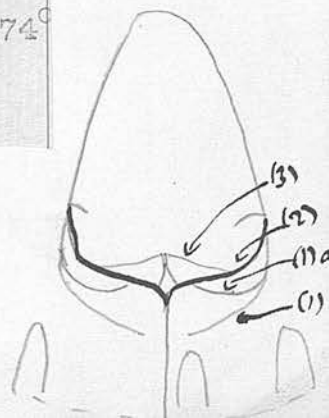
The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as (1) and (1a).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp and formed by (2) and (1a). The alveolar surface is moderately deep and the teeth are of medium size. Alveolar Prognathism 74°
Facial Prognathism 79° Nasal Prognathism 71° .

XXIX. F.5.



XXIX. F.6



XXIX. F.7. The nasal spine is large.

There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region

(1) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $\frac{1}{3}$ of the lateral margin is sharp and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp and formed by line (2).

There is a very large praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is very deep and the teeth are large.

Alveolar prognathism 64° Facial Prognathism 80°

Nasal " 73° .

XXIX. F8. The nasal spine is very large.

There are four lines in the Inferior nasal region

(1) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor

(1a) from the lateral margin to meet line (2)

on the right side and to approach it on the left side

(2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha.

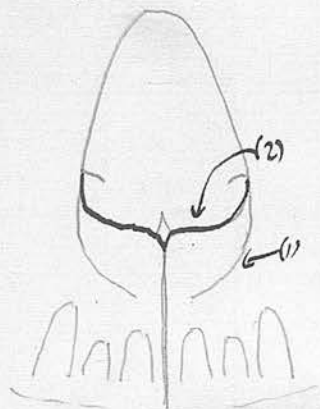
The lower $\frac{1}{3}$ of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as lines (1) and (1a).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded and formed by line (2). The alveolar surface is narrow and the teeth are small.

Alveolar Prognathism 74° Facial Prognathism 82°

Nasal " 78° .

XXIX F. 7



XXIX F. 8



Section B.

WEST AUSTRALIAN. 7 skulls.

The alveolar surface is narrow in 1 skull (F8.)

" " " is moderately deep in 3 skulls
(3.5.6)

" " " is very deep in 3 skulls (1.4.7)

Line (1) is a single line ending over the central incisor root in 5 skulls (1.3.4.5.7. though unilateral in F1.

It is a branched line in 3 skulls (1.6.8)

The branches go one towards central incisor and one to meet line (2) near the spine in 6.8. though this happens only on the rights die. The corresponding line on the left side approaching but not meeting line (2).

In F. on the right side one branch goes towards the central incisor and the other approaches but does not actually meet a line which runs parallel to line (2).

This latter line does not actually meet the spine medially and ends on the lateral wall below the Inferior Concha laterally.

Line 1 tends to be a single line ending over the central incisor root but when it is branched one branched goes towards the central incisor and the other meets line (2) near the spine

Line 2 is present in all.

It ends at the Inferior Concha in skulls
(1. 5.6.7.8

It reaches the lateral wall below the Inferior Concha in skull 3.

It goes to the Infero lateral angle in skull (4)

It meets line (3) on the nasal floor in skulls (3.5.6

" " " (3) at the Infero-lateral angle in skulls (4

It therefore usually goes to the Inferior Concha and when (3) is present it meets it on the nasal floor.

Line 3 is present in 57% of the group and ends by meeting line (2) on the nasal floor.

The nasal spine is very small in 1 skull (3).

" " " " well marked in 3 skulls (1.5.7)

" " " " very large in 3 " (4.6.8)

The spine on the whole is therefore well marked and very large.

The lower nasal margin is sharp in (1.4.6.7.

" " " " is formed by line (1) (3)

" " " " " " " line (2) (1.4.7)

" " " " " " " (1) and (2) (6)

In half of the skulls the lower margin is sharp being formed in the majority by line (2) and therefore blunted in its lateral 1/3.

The teeth are small in 1 skull (8) and large in the rest.

	<u>No.</u>	<u>Facial</u>	<u>Alveolar</u>	<u>Nasal.</u>
F	8.	82	74	78
	7	80	64	73
	6	79	74	71
	5	80	70	65
	4	73	68	55
	3	69	46	63
	1	85	72	85
	<u>7.</u>	<u>780</u>	<u>670</u>	<u>700</u>
	=====	=====	=====	=====

In the skull with the smallest spine the Facial Prognathism is smallest as well as the alveolar prognathism.

AUSTRALIAN (INDETERMINATE).

XXIX. G2. The nasal spine is small.

There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region (1)
from the lateral margin to over the central incisor
(2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is rounded and ends
as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded and formed by
line (2).

There is a very large praenasal sulcus. The alveolar
surface is moderately deep and the teeth are large.

Alveolar Prognathism 64° Facial Prognathism 78°

Nasal " 76° .

XXIX. G.3. The nasal spine is large.

There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region (1)
from the lateral margin to over the central incisor
(2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha.

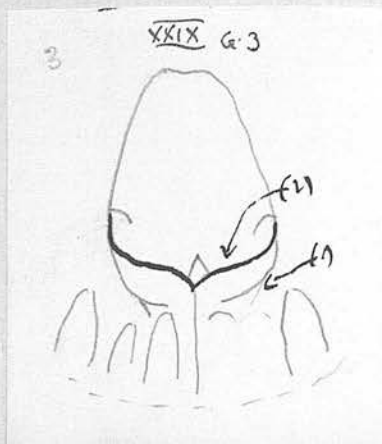
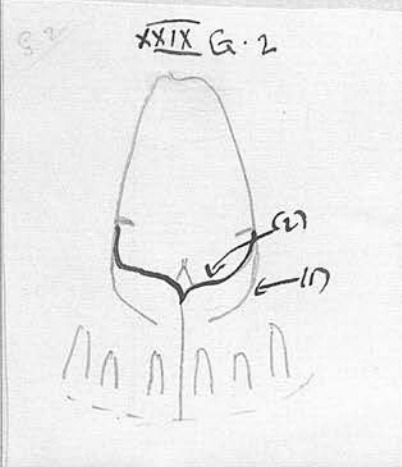
The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is rounded and
ends on line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded and formed by
line (2).

There is a very large praenasal sulcus. The alveolar
surface is moderately deep and the teeth are large.

Alveolar Prognathism 63° Facial Prognathism 80°

Nasal " 77° .



XXIX. G6. The nasal spine is large.

There are four lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor (2) from the spine to the lateral wall below the Inferior Concha (3) from 5 cms. behind the spine to meet line (2), and (3a) to run backwards along the septum.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded and formed by line (2).

There is a very large praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is moderately deep and the teeth are of medium size.

There is definite alveolar prognathism.

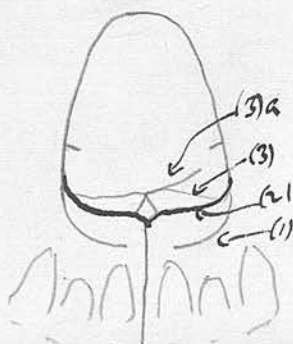
XXIX. G7. The nasal spine is large.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor (2) from the spine to the lateral wall below the Inferior Concha (3) from 6 cms. behind the spine to end on the nasal floor.

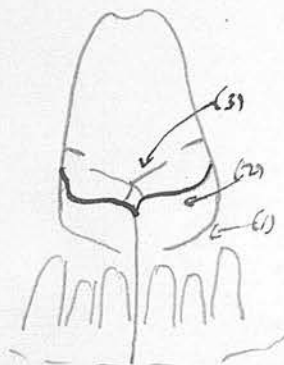
The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded and indefinite.

XXIX G6



XXIX G7.



XXIX. G7. (continued)

There is a very large praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is deep and the teeth are large.

Alveolar Prognathism 72° Facial Prognathism 77°

Nasal " 59° .

XXIX. G9. The nasal spine is very large.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region

(1) and (1a) from the lateral margin to the base of the spine and to approach line (2) respectively, (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is sharp and ends as (1) and (1a).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp and formed by line (2).

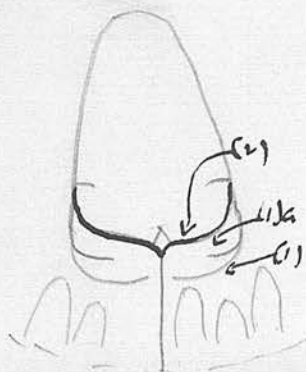
There is a large praenasal fossa. The alveolar surface is moderately deep and the teeth are of medium size. Alveolar Prognathism 90° Facial Prognathism 79°
Nasal Prognathism 40° .

XXIX. G10. The nasal spine is large.

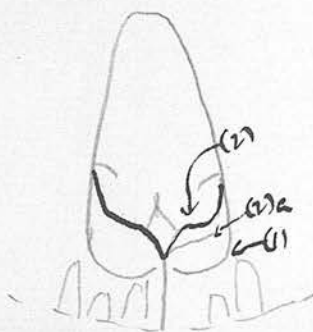
There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region

(1) from the lateral margin almost to the base of the spine (2a) from the spine laterally to end on the nasal floor (2) from the spine backwards along the septum and then to the Inferior Concha.

XXIX G.9



XXIX G.10



XXIX. G.10 (continued)

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is sharp and ends as line (1).

The alveolar surface is narrow and the teeth are small.

Alveolar Prognathism 103° Facial Prognathism 84°

Nasal " 40° .

XXIX. G11. The nasal spine is large.

There are four lines in the Inferior nasal region (1), (1a) and (1b) from the lateral margin to the central incisor, to the lateral incisor, and to meet line (2) respectively (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as (1), (1a), (1b).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp and formed by line (2).

There is a small, praenasal fossa. The alveolar surface is narrow and the teeth are of medium size.

Alveolar prognathism 88° Facial Prognathism 85°

Nasal " 78° .

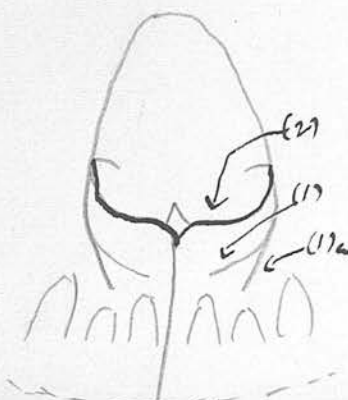
XXIX. G12. The nasal spine is small.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) and (1a) from the lateral margin to over the central and lateral incisors respectively (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha.

XXIX G.11.



XXIX G12



XXIX. G12. (continued).

The lower 1/3 of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as (1) and (1a)

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded and formed by line (2).

There is a very large praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is very deep and the teeth are of moderate size.

There is definite alveolar prognathism.

XXIX. G13. The nasal spine is large.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) and (1a) from the lateral margin to the central incisor and to meet line (2) respectively (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha.

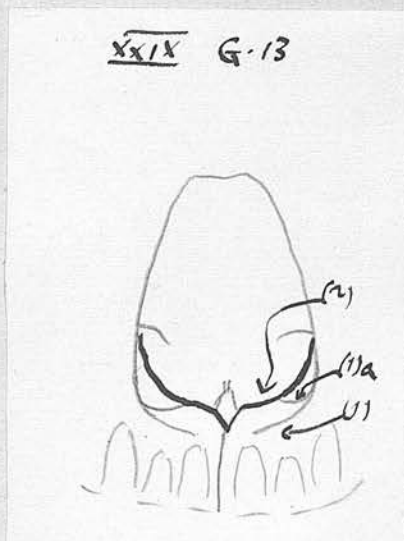
The lower 1/3 of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as (1) and (1a).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded and formed by (1a) and (2).

The alveolar surface is very narrow and the teeth are of medium size.

Alveolar Prognathism 75° Facial Prognathism 81°

Nasal " 76°



XXIX. G14.

The nasal spine is large.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region

- (1) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor
- (2) from the spine to meet line (3) on the nasal floor
- (3) from .8 cms. behind the spine to the lateral wall below the Inferior Concha.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded.

There is a very large praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is very narrow and the teeth are of moderate size. Alveolar Prognathism 55° Facial Prognathism 73°

Nasal " " 68° .

XXIX. G16. The nasal spine is large.

There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region

- (1) from the lateral margin towards the lateral incisor,
- (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as line (1).

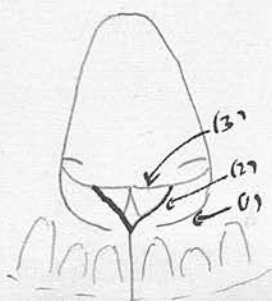
The Inferior nasal margin is rounded.

There is a very large praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is very deep and the teeth are large.

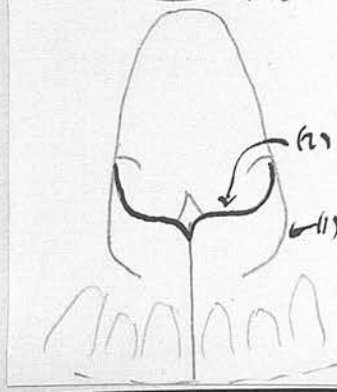
Alveolar Prognathism 65° Facial Prognathism 72°

Nasal " " 67° .

XXIX G 14.



XXIX G 16



XXIX. G19. The nasal spine is very large.

There are two lines in the inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin towards the central incisor (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded and formed by line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded and formed by line (2).

There is a very large praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is very deep and the teeth are of moderate size.

Alveolar Prognathism 113° Facial Prognathism 94°

Nasal " 71° .

This skull is of a child of about 8 years.

XXIX. G21. The nasal spine is very large.

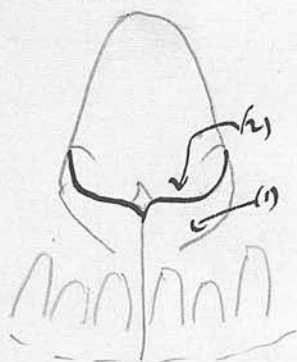
There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to over the Central Incisor (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as line (1).

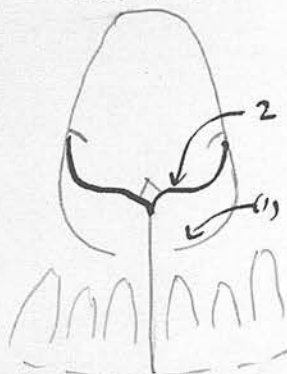
The Inferior nasal margin is rounded and formed by line (2). There is a very large prenasal sulcus.

The alveolar surface is veru deep and the teeth are large. There is very marked alveolar prognathism.

XXIX G19.



XXIX G. 21.



XXIX. G24. The nasal spine is very large.

There are four lines in the Inferior nasal margin (1) and (1a) from the lateral margin to over the Central Incisor and towards the base of the spine respectively (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha (3) from .5 cms. behind the spine, only on the left side, to meet (2) on the nasal floor.

The lower $\frac{1}{3}$ of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as (1) and (1a).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp and formed by line 2. There is a very large praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is very deep and the teeth are large.

Alveolar Prognathism 70° Facial Prognathism 81°

Nasal " 89° .

XXIX. G25. The nasal spine is very large.

There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to over the Central Incisor (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha.

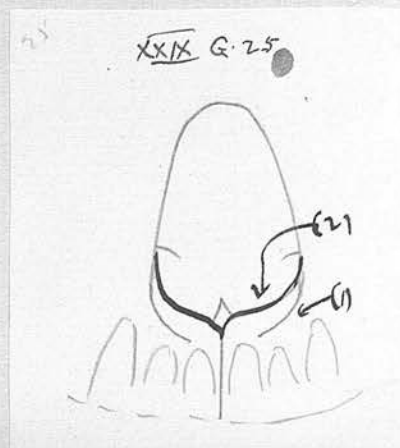
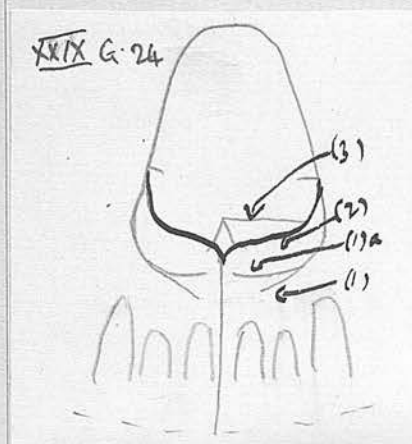
The lower $\frac{1}{3}$ of the lateral margin is sharp and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp and formed by (2)

There is a moderate praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is narrow and the teeth are small.

Alveolar Prognathism 98° Facial Prognathism 84°

Nasal " 59° .



XXIX. G27. The nasal spine is large.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) and (1a) from the lateral margin towards the central incisor and towards the base of the spine respectively (2) from the spine to the lateral wall below the Inferior Concha.

The lower 1/3 of the lateral margin is sharp and ends as (1) and (1a).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded and indefinite.

There is a large praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is moderately deep and the teeth are of moderate size. Alveolar Prognathism 70° Facial Prognathism 71°
Nasal " 65° .

XXIX. G30. The nasal spine is small.

There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor (2) from the spine to the lateral wall below the Inferior Concha.

The lower 1/3 of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as line (1).

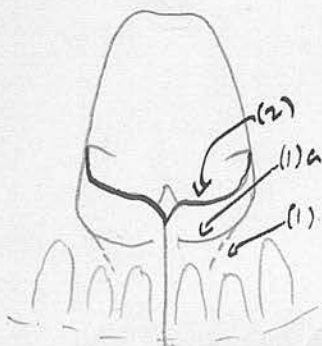
The Inferior nasal margin is rounded and indistinct.

There is a large praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is very deep and the teeth are large.

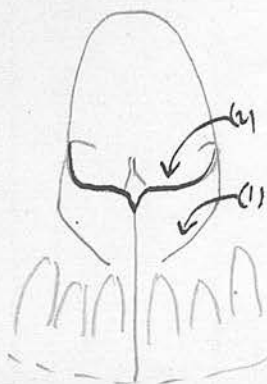
Alveolar Prognathism 57° Facial Prognathism 73°

Nasal " 61° .

XXIX G 27



XXIX G 30



XXIX. G35. The nasal spine is very large.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) and (1a) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor and to the base of the spine respectively (2) from the spine backwards along the septe, and then to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is sharp and ends as (1) and (1a).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp and formed by line 2.

There is a large praenasal fossa. The alveolar surface is very deep and the teeth are very large. There is very marked alveolar prognathism.

XXIX. G36. The nasal spine is large.

There are four lines in the Inferior nasal margin.

(1) from the lateral margin towards the central incisor (1a) on the left side only from the lateral margin parallel to line (2), (2) from the spine to line (3), (3) from .6 cms. behind the spine to the Inferior Concha.

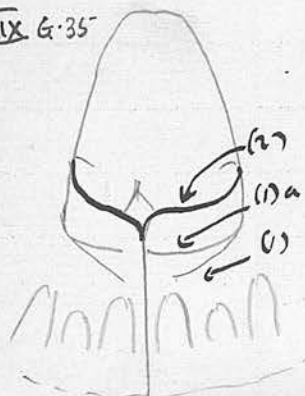
The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as lines (1) and (1a).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded and indefinite.

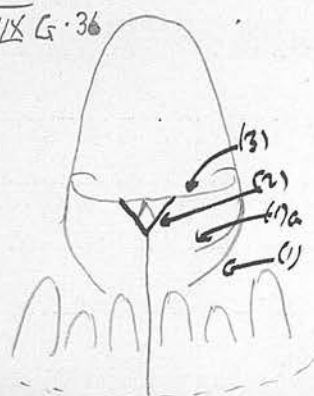
There is a large praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is very deep and the teeth are large. Alveolar

Prognathism 63° Facial Prognathism 76° Nasal Prognathism 67°

XXIX G.35



XXIX G.36



AUSTRALIAN INDETERMINATE.

There are 19 skulls in this group.

The alveolar surface is narrow in 5 skulls (G10.11.13.
14.25).

" " " is deep or moderately deep in 6 skulls
(G2.3.6.7.9.27)

" " " is very deep in 8 skulls (G12.16.19
21.24.30.35.36)

Line 1 is a single line from the lateral nasal margin
to over the central incisor in 11 skulls (36.30.21.19
16.7.2.6.10.14.25) being unilateral in 36.

It is a single line meeting the Intermaxillary suture
at the base of the spine in skulls.

It is a branched line in 9 skulls. (11.13.3.9.27.12
24.35.36)

The branches go one to Central Incisor and one to
line 1 in 3 skulls (12.11.3)

The branches go one to Central Incisor and one to base
of spine in 1 skull (35)

They go one towards central incisor and one to meet
line (2) near the spine in 2 skulls (13.11).

They go one towards central incisor and one towards but
not meeting the Intermaxillary suture at the base of
the spine in 4 skulls (36.35.27.24)

Line 2 is present in all.

It reaches the Inferior Concha in 12 skulls (2.3.9.11
(12.13.16.19.21.24.25.35)

It reaches the lateral wall below the Inferior Concha
in 4 skulls (6.7.27.30)

It does not reach the lateral wall in 3 skulls (10.14.
36)

It meets line (3) on the nasal floor (14.24.36)

It meets line (3) at Inferolateral angle.

Line 3 is present in 5 of the 19 skulls (6.7.14.24
36)

It reaches the Inferior Concha in 1 skull (3)

It meets (2) on the nasal floor in 3 skulls (14.24.
36)

It reaches the lateral wall in 1 skull (14)

It does not reach the lateral wall in skulls (24.7.6)

Line 1 in this group is a single line ending over the Central Incisor in 60% and a branched line in 40% the branches going in most skulls one towards the Central Incisor and the other towards but not meeting Intermaxillary suture at the base of the spine. Line (2) therefore reaches the lateral in 84% of the group and in $\frac{3}{4}$ of these it ends at the Inferior Concha.

When line (3) is present it usually meets line (2) on the nasal floor.

In No 10 there is a line beginning at the top of the spine and running anteriorly to line (2) to fade away before reaching the Infero-lateral angle.

Line 3 then is only present in 25% of the group and when present it usually does not reach the lateral nasal wall, but meets line (2) on the nasal floor.

The spine is well marked or very large in over 83% of the group and small in the others.

The spine is small in 3 skulls (2.12.30)

" " " well marked in 10 skulls (3.6.7.10.11.15
14.16.27.36)

" " " very large in 6 skulls (9.19.21.24.25.35)

The teeth are small in 2 skulls (25.10) and large or very large in the others.

The lower nasal margin is sharp in 6 skulls (9.10.11
24.25.35)

It is formed by (2) in 9 skulls (2.3.6.9.12.19.21.25
35)

It is formed by (1) in 3 skulls (10.14.24)

" " " by (2) and a branch of (1) in 2 skulls
(11.13)

In over 70% of the lower margin is blunt and rounded.

Measurements:

<u>No.</u>	<u>Alveolar</u>	<u>Facial.</u>	<u>Nasal</u>
G36.	63	76	67
30.	57	73	61
27	70	76	65
25	98	84	59
24	70	81	89
19	113	94	71
16	65	72	67
14	55	73	68
13	75	81	76
11	88	85	78
10	103	84	60
9	90	79	40
7	72	77	59
3	63	80	77
2	71	85	76
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
15	77	80	68
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

NEW SOUTH WALES. GROUP.

XXIX. B7. The nasal spine is very large.

There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp medially and formed by line (2).

There is a very large Praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is very deep and the teeth are large.

Alveolar Prognathism 73° Facial Prognathism 83°

Nasal " 63° .

XXIX. B8. The nasal spine is large.

There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as line (1).

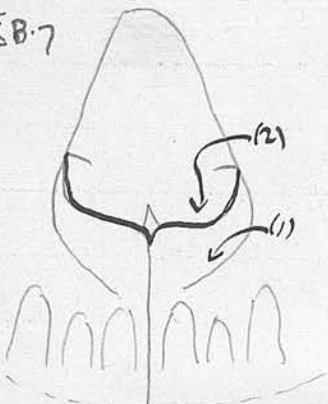
The Inferior nasal margin is sharp medially and formed by line (2).

There is a very large Praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is very narrow and the teeth are of medium size.

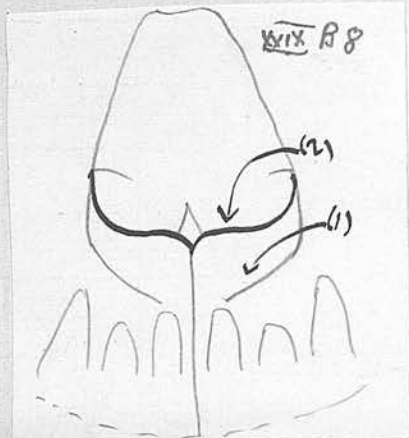
Alveolar Prognathism 70° Facial Prognathism 77°

Nasal " 65° .

XXIX B.7



XXIX B.8



XXIX. B9. The nasal spine is large.

There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region

(1) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $\frac{1}{3}$ of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded except near the spine and is formed by line (2).

There is a large praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is narrow and the teeth are large. There is definite alveolar prognathism.

XXIX. B10. The nasal spine is very small.

There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $\frac{1}{3}$ of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as (1).

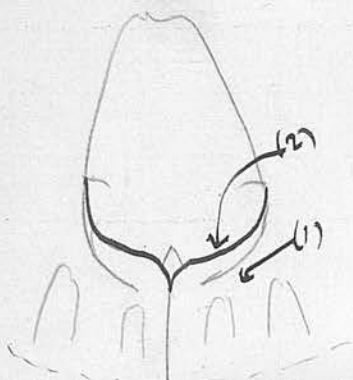
The Inferior nasal margin is rounded and indistinct.

There is a large praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is very deep and the teeth are large.

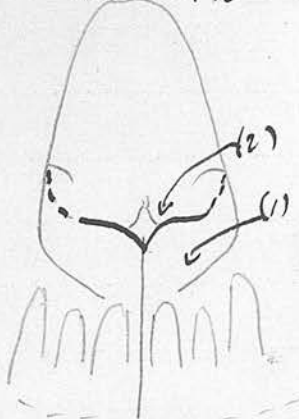
Alveolar Prognathism 56° Facial Pognathism 74°

Nasal " 63° .

XXIX B 9



XXIX B. 10



XXIX. B11. The nasal spine is small.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region

(1) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor, (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha. (3) from 1 cm. behind the spine to meet (2) at the Infero lateral angle.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded and formed by line (2).

There is a very large praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is not deep and the teeth are of moderate size.

Alveolar Prognathism 72° Facial Prognathism 81°

Nasal " 68° .

XXIX. B12. The nasal spine is large.

There are four lines in the Inferior nasal region

(1) and (1a) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor and to approach line (2) respectively (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha. (3) from 6 cms. behind the spine to meet (2) on the nasal floor.

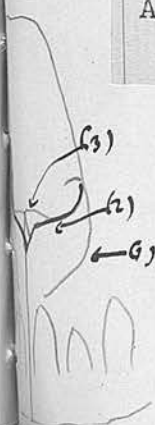
The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as (1) and (1a).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded and formed by line (2). There is a large praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is very deep and the teeth are large.

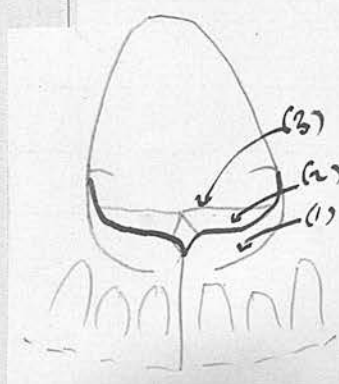
Alveolar Prognathism 58° Facial Prognathism 74°

Nasal " 70° .

XXIX B.12



XXIX B.11



XXIX. B14. The nasal spine is large.

There are four lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor (2) from the spine to the lateral wall (2a) from the spine to (3), (3) from .6 cms. behind the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $\frac{1}{3}$ of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded and indefinite.

There is a large Praenasal fossa. The alveolar surface is deep and the teeth are of moderate size.

There is definite alveolar prognathism.

XXIX. B17. The nasal spine is large.

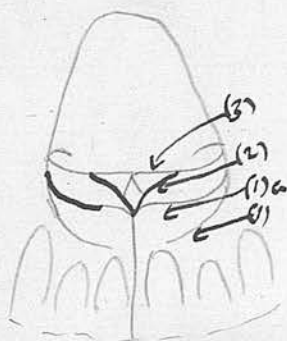
There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor (1a) from the lateral side of the lateral margin to the canine root (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $\frac{1}{3}$ of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as line (1).

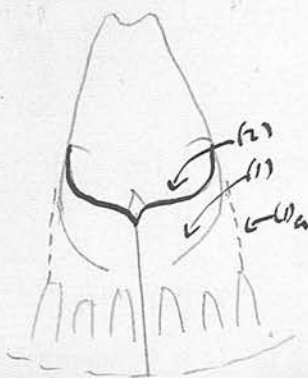
The Inferior nasal margin is rounded and indefinite.

There is a large praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is very deep and the teeth are small. There is well marked alveolar prognathism.

XXIX B-14



XXIX B-17



XXIX. B18. The nasal spine is large.

There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded and indefinite. There is a large praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is narrow and very slightly prognathous and the teeth are of moderate size.

XXIX. B19. The nasal/spine is very large.

There are five lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) (1a) and (1b) from the lateral margin to over the central and lateral incisors and to the base of the spine respectively (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha (3) from .5 cms. behind the spine to meet line (2).

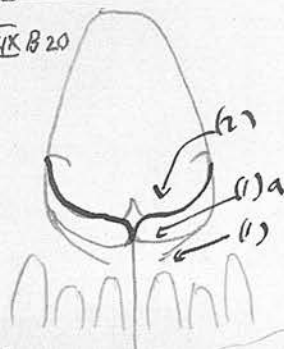
The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is rounded and formed by 1b). The alveolar surface is moderately deep and the teeth are large. There is ~~very~~ slight alveolar prognathism.

XXIX.B20. The nasal spine is large.

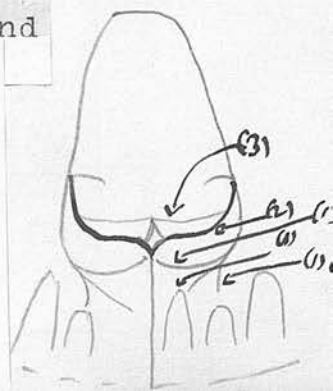
There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) and (1a) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor and to the base of the spine respectively (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as (1) and (1a).

XXIX B 20



XXIX B. 19



XXIX. B20 (continued)

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded and formed by (1a). The alveolar surface is moderately deep and the teeth are large. There is slight alveolar prognathism.

XXIX B21. The nasal spine is large.

There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region
(1) from the lateral margin to ~~over~~the Central incisor
(2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp and formed by line (2).

There is a large praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is moderately deep and definitely prognathous, and the teeth are of medium size.

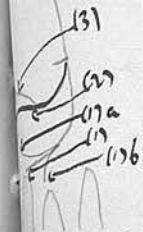
XXIX. B23. The nasal spine is large.

There are five lines in the Inferior nasal region
(1), (1a), and (1 b) from the lateral margin to the Central and lateral incisors to the base of the spine respectively (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha
(3) from .6 cms. behind the spine to meet line (2) on the nasal floor.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is sharp and ends as (1), 1a) and (1 b).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp and formed by (1 b)
The alveolar surface is deep and markedly prognathous and the teeth are large.

XXIX B. 21.



XXIX. B24. The nasal spine is moderately large.

There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to over the Central Incisor (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is rounded and formed by line (2).

There is a very large praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is very deep and very markedly prognathous, and the teeth are large.

XXIX. B27. The nasal spine is very large.

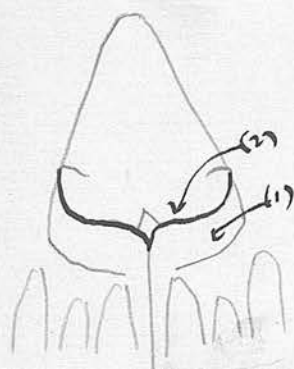
There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to the base of the spine and the central incisor (2) from the spine backwards along the septum and then to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is sharp and ends as (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp and formed by (1).

There is a large fossa. The alveolar surface is deep and very prognathous, and the teeth are large.

XXIX B 24



XXIX B 27



XXIX. B28. The nasal spine is very large.

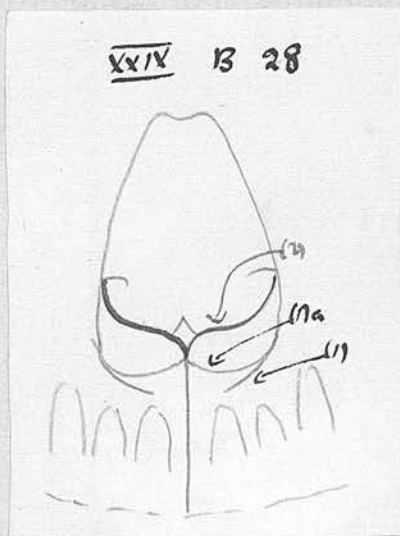
There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) and (1a) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor and to near the base of the spine respectively (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is sharp and ends as (1) and (1a).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp and formed by line (2).

There is a large praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is very deep and the teeth are large.

The alveolar prognathism is very marked.



Section B. NEW SOUTH WALES. 16 skulls.

The alveolar surface is narrow in 3 skulls (B8.9.18)

" " " is very deep in 5 " B7.10.12.17
28)

" " " is deep or moderately deep in 8
skulls B 11.14.19.20.21.23.24.27)

Line 1 is present as a single line ending over the
Central Incisor in 11 skulls (8.9.18.11.14.21.7.24.
10.12.17)

It is a branched line in 5 skulls (19.20.23.27.28)

The branches go one to over Central Incisor and one
to meet the Intermaxillary suture at the base of
the spine in skulls (28.27.23.20.19) No. 23 giving
a third branch towards the Lateral Incisor.

Line 1 in 70% of the group is a single line running
towards the central incisor root, and in the rest it
is a branched line, the branches going towards the
central incisor root and the other to meet the Inter-
maxillary suture at the base of the spine.

Line 2 is present in all the 16 skulls of the group
though very rudimentary in B10.

It reaches the Inferior Concha in 15 skulls.

(7.8.9.10.11.12.17.18.19.20.21.23.24.27.28)

It reaches the lateral wall below the Inferior Concha
in one skull (14)

It meets line (3) on the nasal floor in 4 skulls
(12.14.19.20)

It meets line (3) at the Infero-lateral angle in 1
skull (11).

It is a double line in B14. the anterior of the two
ending laterally on the lateral wall below the

Inferior Concha and the posterior one meeting line 3

on the nasal floor.

In the vast majority then line 2 ends at the Inferior Concha, meeting line 3 when the latter is present on the nasal floor.

Line 3 is only present in 5 skulls (30%) and as a rule it does not reach the lateral wall, but ends by meeting line (2) on the nasal floor.

The nasal spine is very large in 4 skulls (28.27.19
7)

The nasal spine is well marked in 10 skulls
(24.23.21.28.18.17.14.12.9.8)

The nasal spine is small in 2 skulls (11.10)

The spine is therefore well marked in the majority of the group (62%) and very large in 25%.

The teeth are small in 1 skull (17) and large or very large in the others.

The lower nasal margin is sharp in 6 skulls (28.27.
23.21.8.7) 27%.

It is formed by line (1) in 4 skulls (27.23.10.19)

It is formed by line (2) in 7 skulls (28.21.12.11.9.
8).

It is therefore blunt in 2/3 of the group and sharp in the rest, being in the latter formed mostly by line (2).

No.	Alveolar	Facial	Nasal.
B 7	73	83	63
8	70	77	65
10	56	74	63
11	72	81	68
12	58	74	70
<u>5.</u>	<u>660</u>	<u>780</u>	<u>660</u>
=====	=====	=====	=====

Of these measures the spine is very large in the skull with the lowest facial prognathism.

TASMANIAN GROUP.

XXX.2. The nasal spine is large.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) and (1a) from the lateral margin towards the central incisor and to the base of the spine respectively, (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha, The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is sharp and ends as (1) and (1a).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp and formed by (1a) The alveolar surface is very narrow, and the teeth are of medium size.

Alveolar Prognathism 92° Facial Pognathism 85°
Nasal " 60° .

XXX. 3. The nasal spine is small.

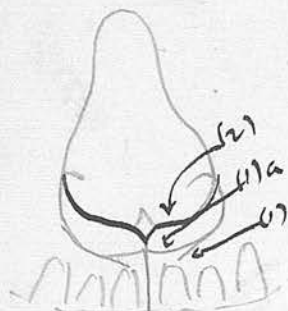
There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin towards the central incisor (2) from the spine laterally to end on the nasal floor near the lateral wall.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as line (1).

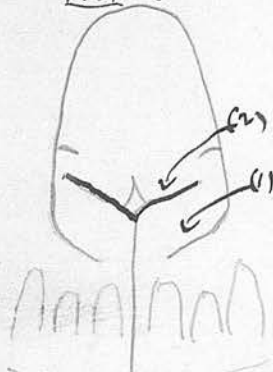
The Inferior nasal margin is rounded and indistinct. There is a large praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is very deep and the teeth are large.

Alveolar Prognathism 68° Facial Prognathism 75°
Nasal " 72° .

XXX 2



XXX 3



XXX.6. The nasal spine is very large.

There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region

(1) from the lateral margin to over the central incisor (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp and formed by line (2).

There is a large praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is very deep and the teeth are very large.

Alveolar Prognathism 78° Facial Prognathism 81°

Nasal " 71° .

XXX. 7. The nasal spine is large.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region

(1) and (1a) from the lateral margin towards the Central Incisor and towards the base of the spine respectively (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha.

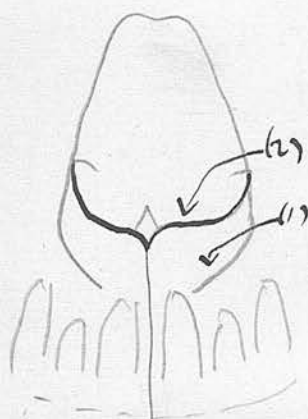
The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is sharp and ends as (1) and (1a).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp and formed by (2) and (1a).

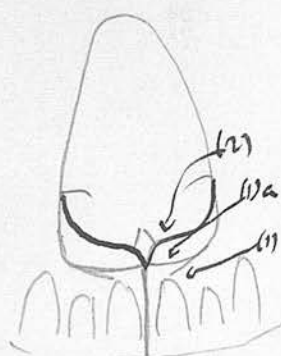
The alveolar surface is narrow and the teeth are of medium size. Alveolar Prognathism 82°

Facial Prognathism 82° Nasal Prognathism 60° .

xxx . 6



xxx . 7



XXX. 10. The nasal spine is large.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region
(1) from the lateral margin to over the Central
incisor (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha
(3) from .5 cms. behind the spine to meet line (2)
on the nasal floor.

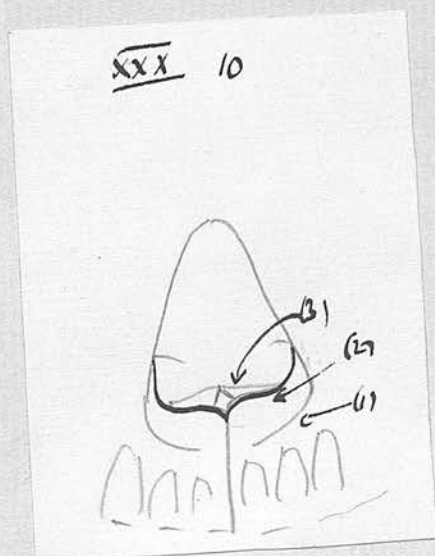
The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is rounded and
ends as (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp medially and
rounded laterally.

There is a large praenasal sulcus. The alveolar
surface is deep and the teeth are of moderate size.

Alveolar Prognathism 84° Facial Prognathism 78°

Nasal " 63° .



Section B.

TASMANIAN. 5 skulls.

The alveolar surface is narrow in 2 skulls (2.7.)

" " " is deep in 1 skull (10)

" " " is very deep in 2 skulls (3. 6).

Line (1) is a single line ending over the central incisor in 3.6.10.

It is a branched line giving one branch to over the Central Incisor and one to meet the Intermaxillary suture at the base of the spine 2 and 7.

Line 2 is present in all, and reaches the Inferior Concha in all but No. 3 in which it fades away before it reaches the lateral wall.

Line 3 is present in only one of the 5, viz. No. 10 and it ends by meeting line (2) on the nasal floor.

The spine is very large in No. 6.

" " " well marked in Nos. 2.7.10

" " " small in No. 3.

The teeth are large or very large in all.

The lower nasal margin is sharp in 2 and 7.

<u>No.</u>	<u>Alveolar.</u>	<u>Facial</u>	<u>Nasal.</u>
2.	92	85	60
3	68	75	72
1	78	81	71
7	82	82	60
10	84	78	63
<u>5.</u>	<u>81</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>65</u>
=====	=====	=====	=====

The skull with the greatest facial prognathism has the smallest spine.

Section B.

Australian, Maori, Tasmanian Group.

There were 142 skulls examined in this group and the following is a state of what is most usual in the delineation of the Inferior nasal region.

Line 1 is a single line ending over the Central Incisor root in 92 of these, i.e. 65%.

It is a branched line in 55, viz., 38% of the group.

The branches go one to over Central Incisor and one to the Intermaxillary suture at the base of the spine in 28, viz., 51% of the skulls having a branched line (1).

The branches go one towards Central Incisor and one towards Lateral Incisor in 7 skulls, viz., 13% of those having a branched line (1).

The branches go one to end over Central Incisor and one to meet line (2) near the spine in 16 skulls, viz., 29% of those having a branched line (1).

In the remaining 7% of skulls with a branched line (1) the branches go one towards the Central Incisor and the other towards but not meeting the Intermaxillary suture, or the other may go towards but not meeting line (2) near the spine.

Line (1) then in the typical skull of the group is a single line ending over the Central Incisor root in the large majority, or if it is branched the branches go one to over the Central Incisor and the other to meet the Intermaxillary suture near the base spine as a rule.

Line 2 is present in 140 of the 142 skulls, viz. 98%.
It ends at the Inferior Concha in 93 skulls, " 63%.
It ends on the lateral wall in 30 skulls, " 21%.
It ends at the Infero-lateral angle in 6 skulls, 4%.
It ends on the nasal floor in 11 skulls. 8%.

Line 2 therefore is practically always present and in the vast majority ends at the Inferior Concha.

Line 3. is found in 65 skulls, viz., 46%.

It ends at the Inferior Concha in 10, viz., 15% of those in which it is present.

It ends on the lateral wall in 5, viz. 8% of those in which it is present.

It ends at the Infero-lateral angle in 17, viz. 26% of those in which it is present.

It ends on the nasal floor in 33, viz. 51% of those in which it is present.

Line 3 is therefore ^{present} ~~frequent~~ in less than half of the group and in most it ends on the nasal floor by meeting line (2).

The alveolar surface is narrow in 22 skulls 15%.

" " " is deep or moderately deep in 72 skulls 51%.

" " " is very deep in 48 skulls, 34%.

The alveolar surface on the whole therefore is deep, or very deep.

The teeth as a rule are large.

The Inferior nasal margin is usually blunt except in the medial part of it where it is formed by line (2).

The Intermediate area is better marked in this group than in any of the others.

The spine is small in 28 skulls	20%
" " " well marked in 84 skulls,	59%
" " " very large in 30 "	21%.

One finds smaller spines in this group than in any other group.

Average -	Facial	Alveolar	Nasal
	80	73	68

In skulls with a small spine the average measurements are

Facial 73	Alveolar 64	Nasal 67
-----------	-------------	----------

In skulls with a very large spine the average measurements are

Facial 82	Alveolar 81	Nasal 66.
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EUROPEAN GROUP.

1. B14.

The nasal spine is very large.

There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin towards the Central Incisor (2) from the spine to the Infero-lateral angle and thence to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is sharp and ends as (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp and formed by line (2).

There is a minute praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is narrow and the teeth are large.

Alveolar Prognathism 74° Facial Pognathism 85°
Nasal " 60° .

1. B20.

The nasal spine is very large.

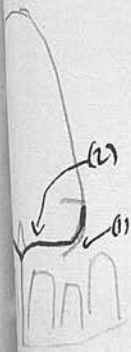
There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin to the base of the spine but meeting (2) on its way (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha (3) on the left side only from .5 cms. behind the spine to the Inferior Concha

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as (1).

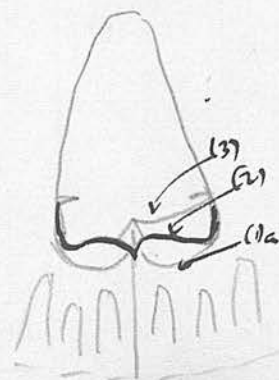
The Inferior nasal margin is sharp and formed by (2) and part of (1).

There is a large praenasal fossa. The alveolar surface is deep and slightly prognathous, and the teeth are large.

B. 14



I. B. 20



I. B1. The nasal spine is very large.

There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) and (1a) from the lateral margin to over the lateral incisor and to meet line (2) at the Infero-lateral angle respectively (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is sharp and ends as (1) and (1a) which are well marked.

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp and is formed by (2) and (1a).

The alveolar surface is moderately deep and slightly prognathous, and the teeth though narrow are large.

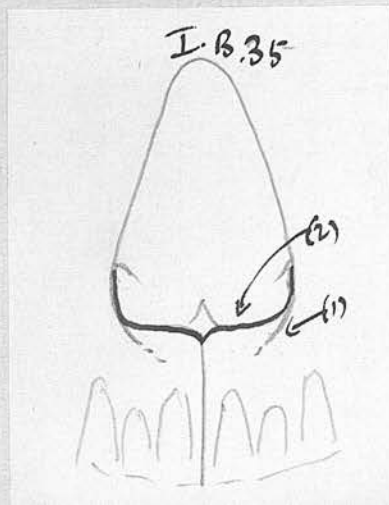
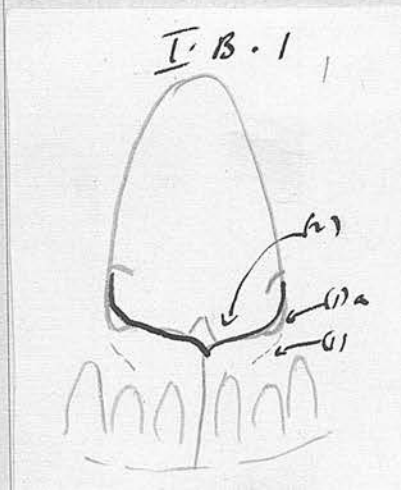
I. B35. The nasal spine is very large.

There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin towards the Central Incisor (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha but meeting line (1) at the Infero-lateral angle.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as line (1) which is well marked.

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp and formed by line (2).

The alveolar surface is very deep and orthognathous and the teeth are large.



I. B85. The nasal spine is of moderate size.

There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region

(1) from the lateral margin towards the central incisor (2) from the spine to the lateral margin.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is rounded and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp medially and rounded laterally and formed by line (2).

The alveolar surface is moderately deep and the teeth are large.

Alveolar Prognathism 92° Facial Prognathism 86°
Nasal " " 60° .

I.B.105. The nasal spine is of moderate size.

There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region

(1) from the lateral margin towards the central incisor (2) from the spine to meet (1) at the lateral margin and to ascend on the nasal surface of the lateral nasal wall.

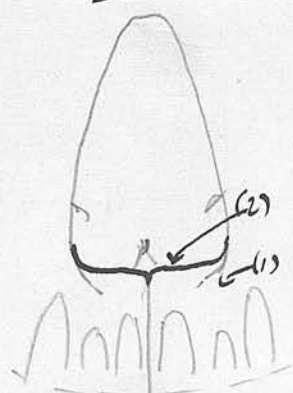
The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is sharp and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp and formed by line (2).

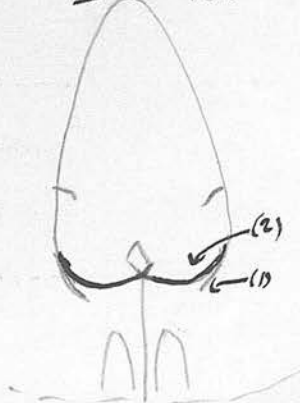
The alveolar surface is moderately deep and the teeth are small.

Alveolar Prognathism 92°
Facial Prognathism 86° Nasal " " 60° .

I. B. 85



I. B. 105



I. B2. The nasal spine is very large.

There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region
(1) from the lateral margin towards the Central Incisor but meeting line (2) in the lateral $1/3$ of the Inferior nasal margin (2) from the spine to the lateral nasal wall.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is sharp and ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp and formed by (2) and (1).

The alveolar surface is deep and the teeth are of moderate size.

Alveolar Prognathism 85° Facial Prognathism 94°
Nasal " 60° .

I. B5. The nasal spine is very large.

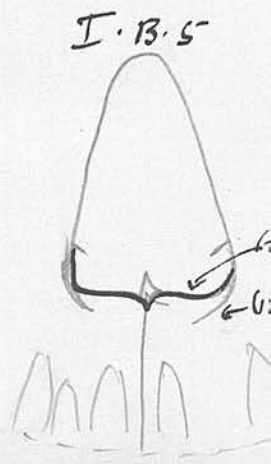
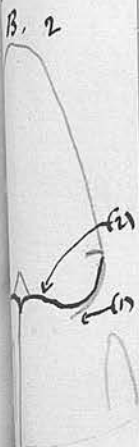
There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region (1) from the lateral margin towards the central incisor (2) from the spine to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is sharp and ends as line (1) which is well marked.

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp medially where it is formed by line (2) but rounded laterally

There is a large praenasal sulcus. The alveolar surface is deep and the teeth are large.

Alveolar Prognathism 85° Facial Prognathism 80°
Nasal " 58° .



I. B7. The nasal spine is very large.

There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region
(1) from the lateral margin towards the central
incisor (2) from the spine to meet line (1) at
the Infero-lateral angle.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is rounded and
ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp and is formed by
line (2).

The alveolar surface is very deep and the teeth are
of moderate size. Alveolar Prognathous 90° .
Facial Prognathism 84° Nasal " 48° .

I. B19. The nasal spine is very large.

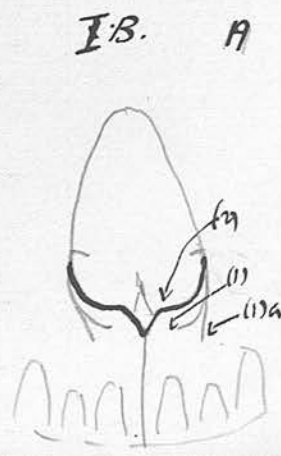
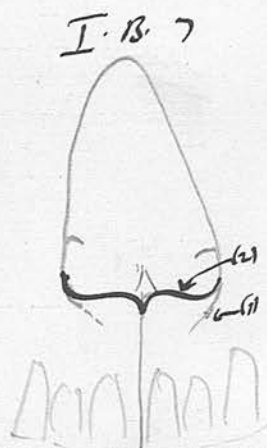
There are three lines in the Inferior nasal region
(1) and (1a) from the lateral margin towards the
central incisor and towards the base of the spine
respectively, (2) from the spine backwards and
then laterally to the Inferior Concha.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is sharp and ends
as (1) and (1a).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp and formed by (1a).

The alveolar surface is deep and the teeth are of
moderate size. Alveolar Prognathism 83°

Facial Prognathism 83° Nasal " 62° .



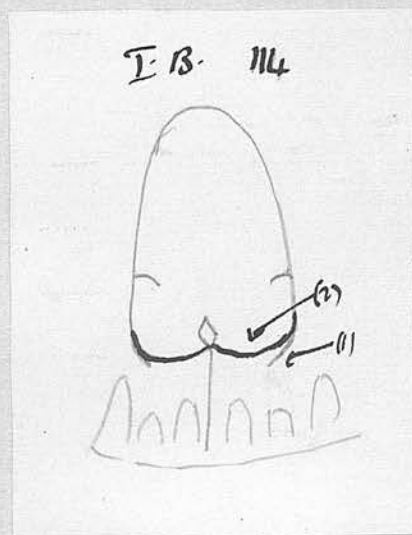
I. B114. The nasal spine is of moderate size.

There are two lines in the Inferior nasal region
(1) from the lateral margin towards the Central
Incisor (2) from the spine to the lateral wall but
meeting (1) in the lateral $1/3$ of the Inferior nasal
margin.

The lower $1/3$ of the lateral margin is rounded and
ends as line (1).

The Inferior nasal margin is sharp and formed mainly
by line (2).

The alveolar surface is moderately deep and orthogna-
thous, and the teeth are small.



Section B.

EUROPEAN. 11 skulls.

The alveolar surface is narrow in 1 skull. (B14).

" " " is deep, or moderately deep in 7 skulls, (114.105.85.1.29.14.2)

" " " is very deep in 3 skulls (5.7.35)

Line 1. This line is not the distinct ridge, found in the crania of other groups.

It reaches the base of the spine and the Intermaxillary suture in B20, and almost does so in B19. In the majority ~~of~~ however, it begins as a continuation of the lateral nasal margin and meets line (2) in the lateral 1/3 of the Inferior nasal margin and continues for about 2-3 more medially and inferiorly in the direction of the central incisor root.

It is very indistinct but can be felt, if not seen, in most European Crania.

Line 2 reaches the Inferior Concha in 5 skulls (20.1.5.19.35)

It reaches the lateral wall in 4 skulls (14.2.105.114)

It ends at the Infero-lateral angle in 2 skulls (7.85)

It invariably meets line (1) or a branch of line (1) in the lateral 1/3 of the Inferior nasal margin with the result that the latter margin is always sharp and trenchant.

Line 3 was not detected in any of the group.

The spine is very large in 8 crania (35.19.7.5.2.1. 20.14) and well marked in the 3 (85.105.114).

The teeth are small in (105) one skull and large in the others.

<u>No.</u>	<u>Alveolar.</u>	<u>Facial.</u>	<u>Nasal.</u>
85.	86	92	60
7	84	90	48
14	74	85	73
105	87	90	60
2	85	94	60
5	80	85	58
19	83	88	62
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
7	83	89	60

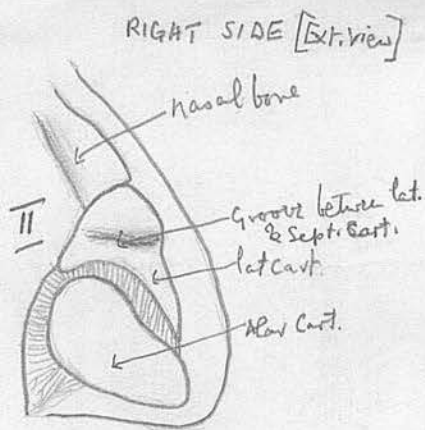
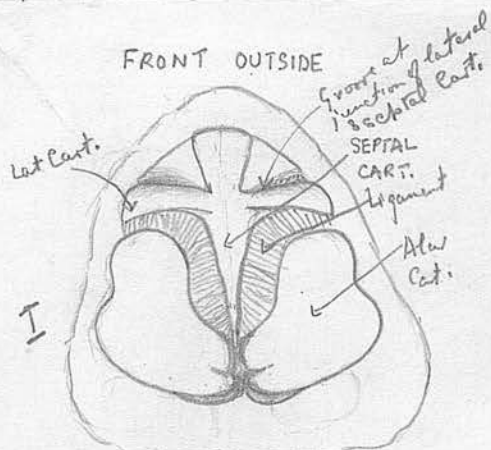
Average: Alveolar 83

Facial 89

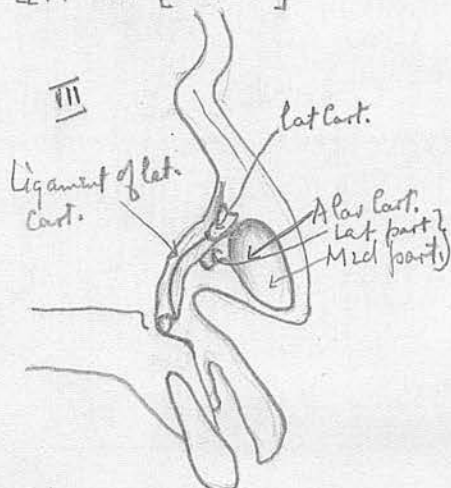
Nasal 60.

I enclose some diagrams of an Australian Aboriginal nose.

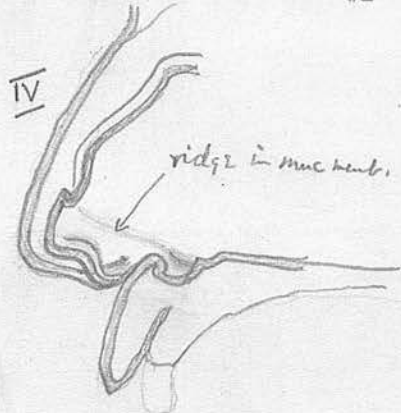
I have nothing to add the observations of Burkitt and Lightoller on it.



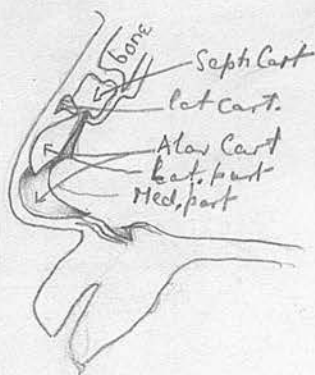
LEFT SIDE [Int. view]




MED. VIEW OF LEFT NOSTRIL



As IV Muc Memb. removed.



MacAlister says - explanation of variations in Inferior Nasal Region are seen in foetal specimens. Foetal nose has definite Paraseptal line then Intermediate area and then lateral margin. Upper margin straight or slightly curved or 

To lateral margin are attached

- (1) lateral cartilage
- (2) Membrane between it and lateral wing of greater alar and other alar cartilage
- (3) Fibroareolar tissue of alae nasi.

To Paraseptal line is attached

Lateral Septal ligament.

To Intermediate area, which is smooth, *is attached*

Fibro areolar tissue between fibroareolar tissue of alae nose and the lateral septal ligament.

Paraseptal line lost posteriorly on an eminence, which descends from outer wall of cavity to in front of Anterior Palatine Foramen.

In Adult. Lateral cartilage attached less closely to lateral margin.

In Yellow Races & in South European lateral margin edge remains as in foetus and does not meet Paraseptal line, soft parts as in foetus.

In European Intermediate area abolished and the fibroareolar tissue of alae nasi is continuous

from lower edge lateral margin to paraseptal line, forming at times more definite layer which ossifies into sharp lower margin of British. Here teeth are smaller and alveolar arch is shorter so that incisor alveoli do not extend forwards to the same extent as in other groups. Septum however is not reduced and therefore needs a large spine to support it. Paraseptal line is therefore in front of level of lower end of lateral margin therefore lateral margin meets paraseptal line just where latter enters nasal cavity.

This he says, is due to narrowing of nasal aperture owing to diminished size of maxilla.

In Mesodont & Mesognathous. He says that large and dent ridge meets outer end of Paraseptal line giving lateral margin a blunt rounded appearance. Lateral margin continues medially on a lower level above incisor alveoli; between Paraseptal line and lateral margin is a scaphoid praenasal fossa covered by fibreoreolar tissue between paraseptal ligament and marginal fold or part edge of vestibule which is continuous with alar membrane.

In Macrodon & Prognathous. He says inward continuation of lateral margin is lost by the margin stopping at the lateral incisor and owing to this there is a gutter from Ant. dent. ridge to facial part of alveolus as in anthropoids. This is margined by prominent canine alveoli.

Spine. He says its absence in Anthropoid is due to great size of Incisor Alveoli whose forward projection on each side gives a groove for Sep. cartilage rather than a spine.

In Europeans. Prominent spine with sharp ant ridge continuous with Intermaxillary crest to which is attached the Filtrum whose upper border is attached to Medial crura of alar cartilage. This condition is present in White at birth.

In Yellow races. Spine is at an angle at junction of Incisive crest and Intermaxillary crest, but projects a little beyond this.

In Blacks & Australians. Medial Maxillary crest badly marked, and spine partly marked by large incisive alveoli.

KLAATSCH. Alveolar margin conical in European and square in lower races, including Australins in which latter it resembles that of anthropoid.

11. The newly born aboriginal has a praemaxillary surface which is the direct continuation of the nasal floor.

TURNER. In none of the crania was the nasal spine of Sup. Maxilla (a) as a rule it was feeble in both male and female crania (b) the sides of the ant. nares instead of being perpendicular to the nasal floor and with a sharp edge were rounded off and smooth where they became continuous with the nasal floor.

This form of **NARES** was especially marked in the skull from Roebuck Bay for which also the nasal spine of the superior maxilla was reduced to a faint tuber-

cule and the obliquity of the sockets of the Incisor teeth was great in this skull, the length of the palate and the alveolar prognathism formed marked features in the facial aspect, and the rounded floor and sides of the Ant. **NARES** approximated in appearance to the **NARES** of the anthropoid ape. According to Klaatsch -

In man space between canines is wider in upper than in lower jaw. (remnant of ancestral condition) Hence larger size of medial upper incisor in Australians is a primitive factor. In European skulls the lateral incisor is the better preserved in females. On examining European skulls in almost all cases there is a sharp osseous border closing the nasal aperture and fixed to the base of the Septem nasi behind the strongly developed nasal spine.

This sharp margin - margo infranasalis is not found in monkey skulls. In the anthropoid ape the entrance to the nasal cavity is either smooth or shows two small ridges which are well pronounced in the "Old Man Gorilla". From the lower border of the nasal bones the lateral boundary of the nasal aperture as it turns below becomes smoother, and is seen to end above the roots of the incisors as a small prominence, the Crista Praenasalis. Behind it there is a groove, the fossa Praenasalis, and behind this again another small ridge which appears to be the boundary of the nasal cavity. In this stage there are thus two boundaries of the nasal cavity with an intermediate aperture or groove, and the central nasal spine is not developed.

In Australians

R 57 Praenasal fossa well developed. Posterior limit is shewn by a ridge which in view of the fixation of the nasal spine, is doubtless homologous with the ~~margo~~ Infranasalis of Europeans.

Traced upwards this margo Infranasalis is seen to end at the commencement of Concha Nasalis Infer. whereas the sharp lateral boundary of the nose is continued into the ridge in front of the Fossa Praenasalis tending towards the roots of the incisors as in the anthropoids. This ridge I call the Crista Praenasalis. If this crista becomes more and more reduced, the fossa praenasalis disappears and is not recognisable on the surface of alveolar process in the Premaxillary region.

R 80. Lateral border of nasal aperture ends at the lateral end of fossa praenasalis. The other ridge, margo Infranasilis shows behind this and completes the lateral boundary of the nose.

This European like variation is seldom seen in aboriginals. More often Crista Praenasalis and margo Infranasalis are preserved together as in R 12.

The nasal spine seems to come out of the cavity of the nose, and is connected on either side with margo infranasalis, while fossa praenasalis is represented by a small narrow well defined aperture.

In other cases margo infranasalis disappears and crista praenasalis becomes the sharply defined boundary of the nasal cavity.

In skull from Wellington Caves N.S.W fossa praenasalis forms part of floor of nasal cavity. Margo Infranasalis is in form of a smooth ridge behind which the floor is deeper than in front, and roots of incisors are directly adjacent to floor itself.

In a Tasmanian skull as

In another N.S.W skull, boundary is formed by crista praenasalis, margo infranasalis having practically disappeared.

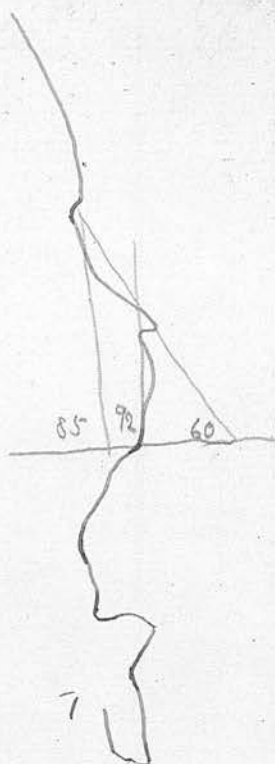
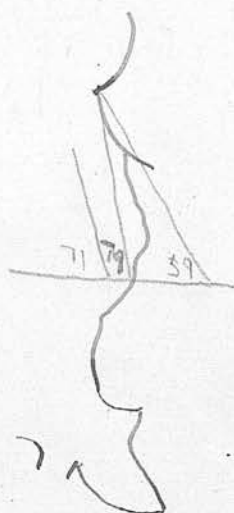
Neither crista praenasalis nor margo infranasalis well marked in aboriginal children.

Before second dentition praenasal fossa is occupied by first incisors, after they come out fossa praenasalis appears.

This condition reminds Klaatsch of full grown Chimpanzee and OrangOutang and is met with in full grown aboriginal skulls.

The smooth formation of outer border of nasal floor is more often present than specialisation into ridges.

The explanation of the presence of fossa praenasalis and the primitive stage of crista praenasalis is that in lower races, as in common ancestor of man and anthropoids, the nose was more closely connected with the mouth than in Europeans, and that a portion which originally belonged to floor of nasal cavity ultimately came outside it, and so formed alveolar process of maxilla. This transposition of the skeleton is



connected with diversity in the formation of the face. Amongst aboriginals the nose seems fixed upon the upper part of the mouth, much after the style of the anthropoid

Nose of Australian aboriginal is enormously broad.

From my observations I am inclined towards the following views:-

- (1) That the size of the nasal spine depends to a large extent on the Facial Prognathism.

Where the facial prognathism is great a smaller spine is present because the whole anterior part of the maxilla is on a plane anterior to the nasion and with a fixed septal length a smaller support in the way of a spine is necessary than in crania where the Facial Prognathism is small, as in Europeans.

- (2) To a less extent with a given Facial Prognathism the spine will be smaller in a skull with smaller nasal Prognathism than in one with a greater. Nasal Prognathism.

- (3) Alveolar prognathism when very marked is also a factor in determining the size of the nasal spine, especially when accompanied by marked flattening of the angle between the ant. post planed of the hard palate and the plane of the posterior surface of the Incisor alveolar area.

This is well brought out in Anthropoid skulls, where the spine is absent and a groove for the lower surface of the septum is present instead.

It must be noted, however, that the facial and alveolar prognathism go hand in hand, so to speak, because other conditions being equal, the more prominent the prosthion the greater will be the facial prognathism.

Slight Alveolar prognathism unassociated with increased ~~pre~~ facial prognathism would tend to produce a large rather than a small spine to support the septum.

(4) Line (1) is well marked in Australian skulls and I think this is in part due to the fact that the ~~alar~~ of the nose are attached to the face on a plane lateral to that of the bony lateral ^{nasal} wall and are flattened. They are attached to line (1) which attachment tends to prevent "splaying out" of alae.

In Europeans the ~~ala~~ ⁶⁴ nasi are not flattened and are not attached to the face in a plane lateral to that of the bony lateral nasal margin to any marked extent, and therefore do not require to have their lateral attachment drawn towards the mid. line.

This may have something to do with the feeble marking and Inferior rather than medial inclination of line ome.

I was unable to determine the importance of the size and inclination of the Incisor teeth as a factor in determining the configuration of the Inferior nasal region, as set forth by Lightoller and

The fact, as will be seen in many of the skulls I examined, e.g. XXX6 XX1X G24) that alveolar prognathism per se is not a potent factor in the development of the nasal spine, is rather against the idea of the pressure having any great influence.

XX1X. B7. D9. 7. E34. 28. 20. 17. 15. 9.5. F 7. G24)

and XXX.6. and numerous others have a greater alveolar prognathism than is typical of their group and yet have very large spines.

On the whole, I am more inclined to agree with Klaatsch that the development of a large spine is due to the departure of the human species from the snout like nose of lower forms where the nose and mouth are very close together.

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